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* * The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

MR. JUSTICE CAVE concluded his Vacation Sittings on Wednesday, disposing at an early hour of a list of 30 cases.

THE LIST of appeals for the Michaelmas Sittings shows a considerable increase on the list for the last Michaelmas Sittings. There are in all 151 appeals as against 117 a year ago.

THE LIST of matters to be heard in the Chancery Division also contrasts very favourably with the list at the commencement of the last legal year. The total of the causes and matters now reaches 644, as compared with a total of 449 a year ago. The increase is mainly in witness actions, which number 436 this year as against 277 last year.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH list shows 783 actions for trial, while last year there were only 543. The non-jury cases amount to 326, while the trials by jury are only 240. There are 4 commercial causes in the list. The Divisional list includes 145 cases.

ATTENTION has been drawn in the *Times* to the singular dearth of breach of promise cases in the Queen's Bench lists for the present sittings. There are said to be only five actions of that nature, of which one is set down for trial before a judge without a jury. It might be a desirable reform to provide that all actions of this class shall be tried in this manner. Of libel and slander cases, however, there is a plentiful supply. In recent times, as Mr. ADDISON remarked in his address last week, there actions have been on the increase, and are likely to maintain a plentiful supply of contentious litigation.

EVERYONE will rejoice to hear that Mr. Justice CHARLES has sufficiently recovered from his painful ailment to enable him to undertake the Western Circuit. To the counsel and solicitors of that circuit, of which he was so long a distinguished member, the occasion of his re-appearance on the bench will be a source of peculiar pleasure. Apart from other matters, the profession in general may be congratulated on the fact that the learned judge will be able to take part in the final moulding by the Rule Committee of the revised Rules of Court, with the preparation of the first portion of which he had so much to do.

THE COUNTY of Wilts is fortunate in having secured the services of Lord Justice LOPES as Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

It is usually possible to discover among the county magistrates some justice who will efficiently fill this post, but it is not often that a chairman is found so thoroughly fitted for its duties, both in legal ability, in manner, and in shrewd common sense, as the learned Lord Justice. With Sir EDWARD FRY in Somerset and LOPES, L.J., in Wilts the Western Counties gain a decided pre-eminence in magisterial qualification. There is, moreover, a certain propriety in looking to her Majesty's judges for assistance in the local administration of the law. From ancient times every justice of the King's Bench had, as incident to his office, a general authority to keep the peace throughout the whole realm (Hawk. P. C., ii. 38), and although the authority does not seem to have conferred upon them all the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, it enabled them to take recognizances against a breach of the peace. Under section 16 of the Judicature Act, 1873, the same authority is now vested in all judges of the High Court, that section transferring to the High Court the jurisdiction which, at the commencement of the Act, was capable of being exercised by any one of the judges of the Queen's Bench, when acting as judge, in pursuance of any law or custom. This enactment seems to include the powers of a conservator of the peace formerly belonging to a justice of the Queen's Bench by virtue of his office. By acting as a magistrate for the county of Wilts, LOPES, L.J., exercises on a wider scale the jurisdiction which he formerly possessed as a judge of the High Court.

THE YOUNG WOMAN who was convicted this week at the Old Bailey of using a false certificate of death in order to defraud an insurance company seems to have been guilty of a series of very grave offences. Having insured the life of a relative of hers, a boy of sixteen, she proceeded to forge a medical man's certificate of the death of this young person, who was in perfect health at the time. Armed with this document, she went to a registrar of births and deaths and told him she had been present at the death. She thus obtained the usual certificate of registration, and by means of it obtained a sum of money from the insurance company. The prisoner was guilty, therefore, of an accumulation of several distinct crimes, all in their nature very serious. First she committed forgery; and forgery of a medical man's certificate of death is one of the worst instances of forgery, as it may be, and often has been, committed in order to conceal murder. She also was guilty, under section 38 of the Forgery Act, of obtaining money by virtue of a forged instrument, which is felony punishable with fourteen years' penal servitude. It seems clear that the registrar's certificate, although regular enough as far as he was concerned, was a forged instrument in the hands of the prisoner; for to obtain an innocent person to make a false document by misrepresentation, with intent to fraud, is certainly forgery on the part of the person making the misrepresentation. Probably, however, the most uncommon of her offences, and the most important to the public, was that which led to the falsification of the register of deaths. Under section 40 of 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88 it is an offence punishable with seven years' penal servitude to wilfully give to a registrar any false information concerning any birth or death, or the cause of any death. There are few crimes more likely to lead to far-reaching, mischievous consequences than the falsification of the registers of births, deaths, or marriages. The harm such an offence may do is almost incalculable. Not only may insurance companies be defrauded, but the succession to property and the legitimacy of children may be affected. It is not easy to see what precautions can be taken against this danger which are not already taken, but a case of this sort ought to impress upon every registrar the great responsibility which rests upon him, and the necessity that exists of making all reasonable inquiries from persons coming before him to register.

ANOTHER RESULT of the above-mentioned case ought to be to increase the reluctance of conveyancers, in cases where a death is a matter of importance in a title, to accept a certificate of death as sufficient evidence, without the production of a certificate of burial. No doubt, under 6 & 7 Will. 4 c. 86, s. 38 certified copies of the entries in the register are to be

received as evidence of the deaths to which they relate; and in *Parkinson v. Francis* (15 Sim. 160) SHADWELL, V.C., said he was bound by the Act, and allowed a fund to be paid out of court on the production of a certified copy of the register of a death, accompanied by an affidavit of identity. But in *Rissley v. Shepherd* (21 W. R. 782), Lord SELBORNE, C., on an application for payment of a fund out of court, said that, although the Act made a certified copy of the entry of death admissible as evidence, it ought in general to be supported by the affidavit of someone who could speak to the burial, or by the certificate of burial. There is a natural tendency in recent times, since the cost of obtaining evidence is thrown on the purchaser, to be content with the verification of a death by search at Somerset House, or by a certified copy of the entry in the register; but the recent case shews how easily a false entry may be procured by an interested person. The old Canon 70, referred to by Lord ELDON in *Walker v. Wingfield* (18 Ves. 443), was very precise in its regulations for insuring accuracy in the entries of burials. It directed that "a book shall be kept in every parish for registering every christening, wedding, and burial, to be kept in a coffer with three keys: one to be with the minister, the others with the churchwardens severally; and that upon every Sabbath day, immediately after the morning or evening prayers, the minister and churchwardens shall take the said parchment out of the said coffer, and the minister, in the presence of the churchwardens shall write and record in the said book the names of all persons christened, together with the names and surnames of their parents, and also the names of all persons married and buried in that parish in the week before, and the day and year of every such christening, marriage, and burial; and that done, they shall lay up the book in the coffer as before, and the minister and churchwardens unto every page of the book where it shall be filled with such inscriptions shall subscribe their names." As Lord ELDON remarked, there was not in his time one in a hundred registers kept according to the Canon. Nevertheless, a certificate of burial given by the person performing it is better evidence of death than the perfunctory entry of an assistant superintendent district registrar.

AMONG THE leading subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the Institute of International Law at Venice was that of the transmission of nationality by descent, which has recently become prominent in consequence of French legislation. There are two opposed theories with regard to the nationality of the descendants of foreigners. The theory of the English common law, known as the *lex soli*, is that any person who (whatever the nationality of the parents) is born within the British dominions is a natural-born British subject (Dicey, *Conflict of Laws*, p. 175). Conversely, any person born outside the British dominions, though his father is British, ranks as a foreigner. But the strict application of the rule has been modified by statute, and now a person whose father was born within the British dominions, or whose paternal grandfather was born there, is, though himself born abroad, a British subject (Dicey, p. 177). So far as regards the second generation, therefore, the opposite theory of the *lex sanguinis* applies. In Germany, on the other hand, the *lex sanguinis* is applied without limit, and nationality is transmitted from generation to generation. Under the French nationality law of 1874 the result of English and French law was the same. Descendants of Englishmen of the second generation were claimed by England as English, and, if they duly claimed their nationality of origin, were repudiated by France; but the law of 1889 has come a step nearer the *lex soli*, and now every person born in France of a foreigner, himself born there, is French. At the meeting at Cambridge last year, the Institute of International Law negatived the general application of the *jus sanguinis*, and adopted the principle that the nationality of origin should not be indefinitely transmissible from generation to generation on foreign soil. In accordance with this principle, consequently, a rule had been drawn up for confirmation similar to the existing French law, giving to each State the children of foreigners who had been themselves born in the State. But the Institute have now rejected this rule, and also the principle previously agreed upon, in order to affirm the *lex sanguinis*, at least so far as to

give the children born of a foreign father the option in all cases of continuing their nationality. This reversal of policy was made at the suggestion of a Frenchman, M. DESJARDINS, notwithstanding that conscription makes it essential in France to spread as wide as possible the net of French nationality; and it was naturally acceptable to M. KEBEDGY, a Greek member of the Institute, born at Constantinople. Lord REAY correctly observed also that it would be very acceptable to British subjects settled abroad.

WE NOTICED last week the provisions of the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, and the somewhat elaborate procedure which is required for ascertaining the total sum payable out of estate duty to the Local Taxation Account, and the shares distributable to the various spending authorities in aid of the rates. The procedure is now being carried out under the rules issued by the Local Government Board on the 28th of July, and the date is approaching when assessment committees will have to consider objections to the separate valuations of agricultural land as settled by them. Under the rules it has been the duty of overseers to send to the assessment committee and to the surveyor of taxes, not later than September 7th, a statement, either that there is no agricultural land in the parish, or, if there is agricultural land, a statement shewing the hereditaments in the valuation list which consist of agricultural land, and, in the case of mixed hereditaments, shewing separately the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the agricultural land and the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the buildings and other hereditaments not being agricultural land. These statements will furnish the basis on which the Local Government Board will ascertain the amount of the rates over the whole country for the past year attributable to agricultural land, and one-half this total will be the sum which will be paid in aid of next year's rates out of the estate duty. It has been the duty of the assessment committees to take into consideration the statements sent in by the overseers, and where they appear incorrect to amend them. This examination was to have been completed by the 28th of September, and notice of any corrections sent to the overseers by the 3rd inst. Against the corrections both the overseers and the surveyor of taxes may bring in objections, and the assessment committee has to fix a day not later than the 4th of November for considering the objections. The rules provide, in accordance with the direction contained in section 6 (3) (b) of the Act (Art. 8, r. 3), that the committee shall make any alteration required by an objection of the surveyor of taxes unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the committee to be unfair or incorrect. From the decision of the assessment committee the surveyor of taxes and the overseers are to have a right of appeal to sessions, either to a special sessions to be held at some date between the 2nd and 9th of December, or to the next practicable quarter sessions. Upon these appeals the occupiers of the hereditaments in question will have the right to appear and to be heard. Before the 24th of November the various assessment committees are to send to the Local Government Board a return in accordance with the statements approved by them, and this is to be corrected on the 26th of January in accordance with the results of appeals then decided, and subsequently again when all pending appeals have been heard. These returns will have to be completed in sufficient time to enable the Local Government Board to make the necessary calculations and obtain from the Inland Revenue Commissioners before the 31st of March next a grant to meet the requirements of spending authorities for the ensuing six months. It will thus be seen that the Agricultural Rates Act has thrown a heavy pressure of work upon the assessment authorities throughout the country.

THE PAPER on the Uses of Legal History read by Mr. MONTAGUE CRACKANTHORPE at the recent meeting of the American Bar Association is published in the current number of the *Law Quarterly Review*. As might be expected, Mr. CRACKANTHORPE handles the subject in a manner which is at once suggestive and interesting. No one can hope to understand the principles of any system of law without some acquaintance with its history, both external and internal, and this remark applies in a special

degree perhaps to English law. In the sources from which it is derived, and in its later development, there is much which the student of law cannot afford to miss. The influence of Roman law upon our own has certainly been very great, though it is not easy to say with certainty to what extent that law was directly introduced. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of it in BRACON, if his work is to be regarded as an authority. Particular instances of the influence of Roman institutions Mr. CRACKANTHORPE finds in the relation of patron and client with its close analogy to the relation of feudal lord and vassal, and in the system of *fidei commissum*, to which he traces our uses and trusts. More significant still is the wholesale use made of Roman law by Lord HOLT, C.J., in settling the law of bailments in *Coggs v. Bernard* (Ld. Raym. 909). It is not to be supposed, however, that the Roman law is always authoritative where ours is in doubt, and quite recently the House of Lords have refused to adopt the principle that a use of land otherwise legal becomes illegal if done *animo vicini nocendi* (*Mayor of Bradford v. Pickles*, 1895, A. C. 587). Mr. CRACKANTHORPE opens up another and more important province of legal history when he turns to the internal development of the law. In one aspect this is intimately connected with social history, but the immediate purpose of the law student must be to trace the manner in which particular institutions and principles have assumed the form which they now possess. The importance of this in relation to real property law is generally recognized, but Mr. CRACKANTHORPE mentions also the doctrines of the equity of redemption in a mortgage, of the restraint on anticipation, and of the relief against penalties and forfeitures, as interesting examples of the manner in which the growth of the law can be traced. Such research undoubtedly adds to the attractiveness of the law and facilitates its mastery, and Mr. CRACKANTHORPE has done well to call attention to the advantages attending the study of legal history. "If engaged in the practice of our profession," he says, "we shall escape being made its slave; if about to enter it, we shall be laying a broad foundation, which will aid us in grappling with its details, because the historic clue will be in our hands." The address will be as welcome on this side of the water as it was on the occasion of its delivery.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1896.

LEGISLATION on the subject of friendly societies dates back rather more than a hundred years, and in that time there have been several measures of consolidation. The same task has again been undertaken in the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, and this statute presents the law in a form much superior in arrangement and convenience to that of the earlier Acts. The first Act, 33 Geo. 3, c. 54, was entitled "An Act for the encouragement and relief of friendly societies," and the preamble recited that the protection and encouragement of such societies was likely to be attended with very beneficial effects by promoting the happiness of individuals, and at the same time diminishing the public burdens. The objects of the societies were stated to be the raising, by voluntary subscriptions, funds for the mutual relief and maintenance of the members in sickness, old age, and infirmity. The Act declared it lawful for societies of this nature to be formed, and made provision for the rules to be approved by the justices in quarter sessions, and for the treasurers and trustees to give bonds to the clerk of the peace. Societies also were allowed priority in respect of their claims against insolvent officers, and they had the peculiar right of suing defaulting officers in Chancery without paying court fees or fees to counsel.

After some intermediate legislation the matter was taken up again in 1819 by 59 Geo. 3, c. 128, which recited that the habitual reliance of poor persons upon parochial relief, rather than upon their own industry, tended to the moral deterioration of the people, and to the accumulation of heavy burdens upon parishes; that by the contributions of the savings of many persons to one common fund, the most effectual provision might be made for the casualties affecting all the contributors; and that it was therefore desirable to afford further facilities and additional security to persons who might be willing to unite in appropriating small sums from time to time to the formation of

such a common fund. The Act continued the authority of quarter sessions with respect to the confirmation of rules, and the same authority was extended to the confirmation of the tables of the society, but the justices were not to confirm any table of payments or benefits, or any rules dependent on the calculation thereof, unless the tables had been approved by two professional actuaries or persons skilled in calculation. The Act contained provisions with regard to the vesting of property and the investment of funds, and it forbade the dissolution of the society without the consent of the trustees.

In 1829 the law relating to friendly societies was consolidated and amended by the statute 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, and some important changes were introduced. The duty of considering the rules was transferred to a barrister appointed for the purpose, and the rules when certified by him were confirmed as of course by the justices. The justices, however, had to decide that the tables of payments to be made to the members and of benefits to be received by them might be adopted with safety to all parties concerned. The summary jurisdiction over defaulting officers, which had been formerly vested in the Court of Chancery, was transferred to the justices, and provision was made for vesting property in the absence, &c., of trustees and for payment of small sums due to the estates of deceased members without administration. Societies might be dissolved with the consent of five-sixths in value of the members, and minors were permitted to be members, enjoying the privileges and being under the obligations of adults. Provision was also made for the issue to the members of an annual statement of the funds of the society. In 1834 the practice with regard to confirming the rules was again altered, and under 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 40, the barrister had to certify that the rules were calculated to carry into effect the intentions of the parties framing them, and were in accordance with the law. On this certificate they were forthwith confirmed by the justices and filed with the clerk of the peace. Further changes were made in 1846 by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 27. The duties of the justices in connection with the rules and tables were altogether abolished, the barrister became the registrar of friendly societies—Mr. JOHN TIDD PRATT was the first incumbent of the office—and the rules were filed with him. In other ways also his control over friendly societies was largely increased. He was authorized to transfer property on behalf of absent or incapable trustees, to settle disputes, and to require the production of documents and administer oaths. But in lieu of the former provision for the approval of tables by the justices, it was provided that the registrar should not certify rules for the purpose of securing any benefit depending on the laws of sickness or mortality unless the society had adopted a table certified by a duly qualified actuary. The same Act largely extended the objects for which societies might be formed.

In 1850 the law was again consolidated and amended. The Acts of 1829, 1834, and 1846 were repealed, and the statute 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115 took their place. This Act was limited to societies not assuring above £100 in case of death or other contingency, or an annuity of £30, or 20s. per week in sickness, and a distinction was now drawn between certified societies, whose tables had been certified by an actuary as just described, and other societies, which were known simply as registered societies. Certified societies might pay sums up to £50 on the death of members without administration. The Act was intended as an experiment, and it was to be in force for one year only, but it was continued from year to year till 1855, when the law was once more consolidated and amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63. The distinction which it had been attempted to make between certified and other societies was dropped, save in the case of societies granting annuities which still had to use a table certified by an actuary. The limits of £200 for insurances and £30 for annuities were preserved—the latter was in 1875 raised to £50—and the power of paying up to £50 without administration was made general. Various amendments were introduced, and the new statute re-enacted the provisions as to the jurisdiction of the registrar, as to the investment of funds and control of property, and as to proceedings against defaulting officers.

Changes with respect to societies permitted to be registered under the Act of 1855 were made by Acts passed in 1858, 1860, and 1866, and between 1870 and 1874 an exhaustive inquiry into

the whole operation of friendly societies was made by a Royal Commission. As the result of this inquiry the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, was passed, and the law was again consolidated and amended. Until the present year this has been the principal statute, but various amendments have been effected by later Acts. Those contained in the Friendly Societies Acts of 1876, 1879, 1882, and 1885, were repealed and re-enacted by the Act of 1887, and this last Act attempted a modified kind of consolidation by providing that copies of the principal Act might be printed by the Queen's printers with the alterations effected by the Act of 1887. But this is an inconvenient substitute for real consolidation. The copies of the Act of 1875 which are ordinarily available for reference are those printed at the time of its passing, and it is very confusing to have to introduce into them numerous modifications. In addition to the changes in the law incorporated in the Act of 1887, a provision as to collecting societies was contained in the Friendly Societies Act, 1889; a provision as to stating a special case in the Act of 1893; and provision as to nomination in the Provident Nominations and Small Intestacies Act, 1883. Moreover, important changes in the law were effected by the Friendly Societies Act, 1893.

When it is remembered that the societies regulated by this legislation are numbered by thousands, and that the funds at their disposal amount to many millions of pounds, it is evident that the time had come for a new measure of consolidation, and this task has been very efficiently accomplished in the Friendly Societies Act, 1896. The Act does not profess to be more than a consolidating Act, and, so far as we have noticed in the course of a somewhat careful comparison of its provisions with those of the repealed Acts, it does not effect any change in the law. The changes in arrangement and in drafting, however, are very numerous, and considerable improvements have been made. The process of cutting up long sections into separate paragraphs, which rendered the Act of 1875 very much easier to use than the Act of 1855, has been carried still further, and many sections have now been similarly divided into distinct sections. In consequence the present Act contains 109 sections as compared with the forty-one sections of the Act of 1875.

It would be beyond the scope of the present article to discuss in any detail the provisions of the law as it is now enunciated. The jurisdiction of the registrar established by the Act of 1846 is continued, and sections 1 to 7 contain the provisions regulating the registry office. Sections 8 to 16 define the societies which may be registered and the conditions of registry. Under section 16 societies which grant annuities are still required to have their tables certified by a duly qualified actuary. The practice of establishing societies with branches, such as the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, with its branches scattered all over the country, introduces a good deal of complication into the law. A branch, according to the definition in section 106, means any number of the members of a society under the control of a central body, having a separate fund, administered by themselves or by a committee or officers appointed by themselves, and bound to contribute to a fund under the control of a central body. At first sight the words in italics appear to change the definition as contained in section 4 of the Act of 1875, but in fact they only incorporate the effect of section 29 (6) of that Act, under which societies not bound to contribute to a central fund are required to be treated as separate societies, although in other respects on the footing of branches. This latter section is now rendered unnecessary by the addition to the definition, and what seems *prima facie* to be a change in the law is really a good example of the skill with which the new Act has been drafted. The provisions with respect to branches are contained in sections 17 to 22.

Most of the features which marked the earlier Friendly Societies Acts are still preserved. Such are the provisions allowing societies a preferential claim in the bankruptcy of their officers (section 35), permitting the membership of minors (section 36)—the law in this respect was remodelled by the Act of 1895—conferring on magistrates summary jurisdiction (section 92), and allowing dissolution to take place with the consent of five-sixths in value of the members (section 78). A curious instance, however, in which such dissolution was held to be ineffectual without the consent of the committee occurred recently in *Rudd*

v. James (1896, 2 Ch. 554). Other provisions, such as those limiting the amount of insurances and annuities (section 41), enabling the registrar on the application of a specified number of members to appoint inspectors or call a special meeting (section 76), and enabling societies to transform themselves into companies (section 71), are more recent. But the whole Act is a striking example of the manner in which the law has grown so as to suit the development of its subject-matter. The Act of 1875 contained, in section 30, special provisions with respect to collecting societies—that is, societies receiving contributions by collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from the registered office. These are now placed in a separate Act under the title of the Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF SETTLED PROPERTY.

III.

Where there is no trust to invest in land different considerations apply, and, apart from the Acts already mentioned, trustees have no power to invest capital in buildings except on the principle of "salvage." The leading case on this branch of the subject is *Vyse v. Foster* (1874, 21 W. R. 207, L. R. 7 H. L. 318, 8 Ch. 309). A testator having made his real and personal estate a mixed fund, the trustees, with a *bond fide* intention of improving the estate, had employed some capital in building a villa, which was let at a good rent. It was held in the Court of Appeal that the beneficiary was only entitled to be recouped the loss, or at most to allow the trustees to take to the villa at the value of the land and expenditure. The beneficiary having refused this offer, the House of Lords gave her no relief. In *Pearson's Trusts* (1873, 21 W. R. 401), where real and personal property were settled upon the same trusts, MALINS, V.C., sanctioned the expenditure of capital of the personal estate in rebuilding a dilapidated freehold house for the personal occupation of the tenant for life and his children, who were remaindermen. The principal case was followed by KAY, J., in *Jesse v. Lloyd* (1883, 48 L. T. N. S. 656). Here a trustee had *bond fide*, and expecting to be recouped, expended money in rebuilding the mansion house, which had been burnt down. He was allowed, with some hesitation, to be repaid to the extent of the moneys in court liable to be invested in land, to which extent and more it was admitted that he had benefited the estate. The learned judge did not agree with the cases that had gone further than *Drake v. Trefusis*.

Ferguson v. Ferguson (1886, 17 L. R. Ir. 552 C. A.) was an involved question between the legal tenants for life of realty and the executors, who were also trustees of the personal estate, the trusts of which did not correspond with the devolution of the realty. At the testator's death part of his freehold estate consisted of a row of thirteen unfinished houses, and at the request of the legal tenant for life, the executors advanced a portion of the personal estate to complete the houses, which were subsequently let at good rents. It was held that the executors had no authority for doing this, as the trusts of the realty and personalty were different; that they must replace the money; that the tenant for life who had instigated the expenditure must recoup the executors, but was entitled to a charge on the estate, as the outlay was in the nature of salvage, the outlay to be repaid in fifty years by instalments, in consideration of the nature of the property. The case of *Gilliland v. Crauford* (1869, 4 Ir. R. Eq. 35) was distinguished, and cannot now be considered good law. In *Jolliffe v. Twyford* (1858, 26 Beav. 227) a testator left a memorial column unfinished, but declared in his will that forfeiture of the estate should follow neglect to keep the column in repair. ROMILLY, M.R., held that neither the trustees nor the beneficiaries were obliged to complete the column.

A clear recognition of the principle that only for salvage, or under some clause in the trust instrument, or under an Act of Parliament, can trustees expend capital in building, helps the student to understand the *ratio decidendi* of the following cases. In *Nairn v. Marjoribanks* (1827, 3 Russ. 582) Lord ELDON, C., refused an inquiry, asked for by the tenant for life, whether it would be for the benefit of all parties that the roof of the

mansion house should be reconstructed; and in *Caldecott v. Brown* (1842, 2 Hare 144) WIGRAM, V.C., refused an inquiry as to permanent improvements executed by the tenant for life. In *Horlock v. Smith* (1853, 17 Beav. 572) ROMILLY, M.R., disallowed the tenant for life his expenditure on farm houses and buildings for the benefit of an estate purchased by the trustees, as being in any way a satisfaction of his covenant to pay a capital sum to the trustees. In *Dixon v. Peacock* (1855, 3 Drew. 288), where the trustees had sold real estate to the tenant for life, KINDERSLEY, V.C., disallowed them the sums which they had permitted the purchaser to deduct from her purchase money in respect of permanent improvements on the estate. Lastly, where during the minority of a tenant for life, part of his income had been expended in permanent improvements under orders of the court, without prejudice to any question between tenant for life and remainderman, the whole expense was held to fall on the estate of the minor, even though he died under age, there being no jurisdiction to declare a charge on the inheritance (*Floyer v. Bankes*, 1869, L. R. 8 Eq. 115).

Infants.—Where infants are concerned, the court is guided solely by a consideration of their interests in deciding whether an outlay of capital is proper; and so in *Re Jackson, Jackson v. Talbot* (1882, 21 Ch. D. 786), KAY, J., said that he would only allow an infant remainderman's estate to be mortgaged for repairs in cases amounting to salvage, and in this instance he directed an inquiry, as the estate was devised in a state of non-repair. In *Bridge v. Brown* (1843, 2 Y. & C. C. C. 181), KNIGHT BRUCE, V.C., while ready to allow proper repairs and alterations, disallowed rebuilding a farm house, which would not have been necessary had the trustees not attempted unsuccessfully to add two rooms to the old house. The following cases are instructive as showing the considerations which actuate the court. In *Frith v. Cameron* (1871, L. R. 12 Eq. 169), a residence on a small estate had to be pulled down owing to the foundations giving way, and MALINS, V.C., allowed £5,000 to be raised by mortgage, being satisfied that it would be for the benefit of the infant remaindermen. The settlement contained a power of sale and exchange, and of granting building leases for ninety-nine years, and also very extensive powers to trustees during minorities; but the learned judge acted under the "general jurisdiction" of the court. In *Re Household, Household v. Household* (1884, 27 Ch. D. 553), real estate and personal property were left on corresponding trusts for the plaintiff for life, remainder to his children, but no special powers of management were given. A farm falling in hand, leave was given to advance £1,000 of the personal property to the plaintiff, on his own personal responsibility, for stocking and cultivating the farm, this being proved to be for the advantage of the infant remaindermen. And in *Conway v. Fenton* (1888, 37 W. R. 156, 40 Ch. D. 512), the persons claiming under two settlements, each of which settled a moiety of certain real estate and £5,000 on the same trusts as the land—i.e., for tenants for life, remainder to children—asked that personalty to the amount of £800 should be laid out in repairs and improvements of a farm. This was sanctioned on evidence that otherwise the premises would deteriorate and become unsaleable and untenable, and that the expenditure would be for the benefit of the infant remaindermen.

Express obligation to repair. (1) *On trustees*.—Where a power is given to trustees to execute improvements and repairs out of capital or income or both, unless the words of the instrument have clearly another intention, the charges ordinarily borne by the tenant for life and remaindermen respectively must still be so borne, the trustees having no power to affect the rights of the *cestui que trust inter se*, although in the first instance they may expend moneys of whatever character: *Re Butts, Butts v. Ryder*, 1884, 32 W. R. 996, 27 Ch. D. 196, BACON, V.C. See too *Marker v. Kekewich* (1850, 8 Hare 291). And in *Walpole v. Boughton* (1850, 12 Beav. 622) Lord LANGDALE held, as a matter of construction, that an authority to execute improvements out of the rents must be exercised with due regard to the interests of the life tenants. The next case was *Re Leslie's Settlement Trusts* (1876, 24 W. R. 546, 2 Ch. D. 185) a case in which the trustees of a term had large powers of repair, erecting new buildings, &c., out of income; but there being no sufficient income for new buildings or drainage, so as to leave anything for the tenant for

life, the court allowed past and future expenditure on new buildings, and past expenditure on drainage to come out of the capital.

In *Lethbridge v. Lethbridge* (1861, 3 D. G. F. J. 523), where large estates were given to trustees upon trust (*inter alia*) to repair and improve any of the messuages, buildings, lands, and hereditaments, fixtures, furniture, and effects, and "generally to make such expenditure in the amelioration and improvement of the trust estate during the continuance of the trusts thereby created as the trustees for the time being should think proper or expedient," and, if they should think proper, to permit the petitioner "to occupy the mansion-house, garden, and premises, without paying any rent or compensation for the same, and without . . . being obliged at his expense to keep the same in repair, or being at any other expense than paying the rates and taxes," the Lords Justices held that these words were sufficient to throw upon the estate given to the trustees not only the burthen of keeping a vinery and forcing-pits in repair, but "also the burthen of furnishing the gardens with any plants, shrubs, or trees, which in the judgment of the trustees, may be necessary for keeping up the same," and that the petitioner was entitled to occupy the surrounding park. In *Re Colyer, Millikin v. Snelling* (1886, 55 L. T. 344) KAY, J., held, that on a devise of a house, contents, and grounds to trustees, upon trust to permit M. to reside there during her life, they repairing and insuring the premises, they need not do more than they are told, though perhaps they might with leave of the court, and that they are under no obligation to keep the gardens in order. A direction to erect a mansion-house and suitable offices authorizes laying out a garden with lawns, pleasure-grounds, and proper approaches: *Lombe v. Stoughton* (1849, 17 Sim. 84).

An obligation to repair imposed on trustees involves the duty of putting in repair, and so where there is a trust, as distinguished from a power, it is necessary to interfere with the enjoyment of the life tenant to the extent of appropriating the income for the purpose of reinstating the premises. Thus, in *Cook v. Cholmondeley* (1858, 6 W. R. 802, 4 Drew. 326), there was a devise upon trust "out of the rents and profits to keep up the mansion-house and all other buildings and messuages in good repair, rebuilding, if necessary, any farm buildings that may from time to time require it." KINDERSLEY, V.C., said that the buildings "must be put in such a state of repair as will satisfy a respectable occupant using them fairly; but not in that state of repair which an owner or tenant might fancy." He then gave specific directions to the surveyor, confining the repairs to the funds in hand from time to time, and negating the rebuilding of anything but farm houses without consent. A very similar case was *Crowe v. Crisford* (1853, 17 Beav. 507), in which ROMILLY, M.R., directed repairs to leaseholds, which were out of repair at the testator's death, "but not such extraordinary repairs as would amount to rebuilding the house." New drainage works are not "repairs" within the meaning of a direction to keep houses in "good and absolute repair": *Re Barney, Harrison v. Barney* (1893, 3 Ch. 562). Where there was an express direction to repair out of rents and profits, and the trustee borrowed money for that purpose, which he repaid out of the rents, he was disallowed the interest on the sum borrowed: *Fazakerley v. Culshaw* (1871, 19 W. R. 793), per ROMILLY, M.R. In *Re Lee's Trusts* (1875, 32 L. T. 298) trustees of a mill were authorized by the court to advance about half the cost of new machinery and fittings to be erected by the tenant, such advance being repayable by instalments, and also to erect steam boilers and other fixtures and to execute repairs, the Vice-Chancellor being of opinion that the direction in the will forbidding mortgages applied only to permanent mortgages, besides which there was evidence that only in this way, which was not unusual, could the property be made profitable. In *Powys v. Blagrove* (1854, 2 W. R. 700, 4 D. G. M. G. 448), the power to repair was held (on construction) to terminate on the death of the first tenant for life.

(2.) *Obligation on the tenant for life.*—In *Re Williamses, Andrew v. Williamses* (1885, 54 L. T. N. S. 105, C. A.), the testator devised an estate to trustees for successive tenants for life, with remainders over, directing that each tenant for life should keep the buildings in substantial repair, and on neglecting to repair for

six months after request by the trustees, the latter should be at liberty to effect the repairs. The first tenant for life omitted to repair, and the trustees and subsequent tenant for life carried in a proof against her estate for damages for breach of the implied contract. The Court of Appeal, upholding Kay, J., held that the estate was liable, and the trustees proper parties to enforce the claim, although there was a special remedy given by the will. They also held that, as the claim was in equity only, it was not within 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42, s. 2. The claim is a personal liability capable of being enforced in a Court of Equity, but query whether it is founded on tort, contract, or quasi-contract. In *Re Bradbrook, Lock v. Willis* (1887, 56 L. T. 106) an obligation was imposed on the tenant for life to keep the premises "in good and tenantable repair." KAY, J., held that this imposed an obligation to put greenhouses in repair, though they were out of repair when the testator bought them and he intended eventually to have them pulled down. An earlier case than either of the above was *Woodhouse v. Walker* (1880, 28 W. R. 765, 5 Q. B. D. 404), where there was a devise to a legal tenant for life, "she keeping the houses in repair." Though some of the statements in the judgment can hardly be supported, in the result the divisional court held that an action would lie by the remainderman against the executor of the tenant for life for non-repair.

A READING OF THE NEW STATUTES.

THE LIVERPOOL COURT OF PASSAGE ACT, 1896 (59 & 60 VICT. C. 21).

The Liverpool Court of Passage—formerly the Mayor's Court of Liverpool—is an ancient court of record, and prior to 1893 it had a prescriptive jurisdiction over all actions, except ejectment, where the cause of action arose within the borough and the amount was over 40s. By the Liverpool Court of Passage Act, 1893, the authority of the mayor as judge of the court was transferred to the assistant barrister or assessor, who was thenceforth to be styled the presiding judge, and the jurisdiction of the court was defined. It now has cognizance of all actions where, at the time of commencing the action, the defendant or one of the defendants resides or carries on business within the jurisdiction of the court, save that where the whole cause of action has arisen within the jurisdiction of the court and the amount does not exceed £20, the action cannot be brought in the Court of Passage if it is within the cognizance of the county court. The Act of 1893 contained provisions for transferring under certain circumstances actions of contract and tort from the High Court to the Court of Passage, and *vice versa*, and it enabled the rules of the Supreme Court to be applied to the Court of Passage. The registrar of the court was invested with the powers of a registrar of the High Court, and orders made by him were to be subject to appeal to the presiding judge. This last provision has necessitated the enactment of section 2 of the Act of the present year. The presiding judge of the court is not resident in Liverpool, and in the intervals of his sittings the right of appeal from the registrar cannot be exercised. The Act, accordingly, provides that, whenever any of the rules of the Supreme Court are applied to the Court of Passage, and an appeal from an order made by the registrar under such rules is ready for hearing at a time when the presiding judge is not sitting, the appeal shall be to a judge of the High Court at chambers, sitting either in London or Liverpool. Section 3 of the Act limits the costs of a plaintiff in the Court of Passage to county court costs where the action could have been brought in the county court and less than £10 is recovered, and section 4 provides for the removal to the county court of actions in which the sum claimed is originally under £10, or is reduced by payment, an admitted set-off, or otherwise below that sum.

THE CHAIRMAN OF DISTRICT COUNCILS ACT, 1894 (57 & 58 VICT. C. 22).

By section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1894 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 73), the chairman of a district council, unless a woman or personally disqualified by any Act, is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the county in which the district is situate, but, before acting as such justice, he is required, if he has not already done so, to take the usual justices' oaths other than the oath respecting the qualification by estate. The present Act exempts the chairman from the necessity of taking these oaths over again in a case where he has been re-elected on the expiration or other determination of his previous term of office.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1896 (59 & 60 VICT. C. 23).

THE COLLECTING SOCIETIES AND INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, 1896 (59 & 60 VICT. c. 26).

We give the effect of these Acts elsewhere.

THE FINANCE ACT, 1896 (59 & 60 VICT. c. 28).

Part IV. of the present year's Finance Act contains several important changes with respect to Estate duty. Under the Act of 1894 the duty is chargeable upon all property passing on the death of a person dying after the 1st of August, 1894, and the property so passing is defined to include property in which the deceased had an interest ceasing on his death, to the extent to which a benefit accrues by the cesser of such interest. But in some cases the duty becomes technically chargeable under this provision, although in fact no change in the actual enjoyment of the property takes place. Take the case where A. settles property on himself for life, with remainder to B. for life, with remainder to the children of B., with remainder in default of children, to the settlor. Here, if B. dies without children in the lifetime of A., the settlement is at an end, and A. is absolutely entitled to the property, but under the Finance Act, 1894, estate duty is chargeable on the ultimate interest which reverts to him. The hardship is specially noticeable if the limitations are under a marriage settlement, B. being the wife of A. In the discussion on the Finance Bill this year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that cases had occurred in which the Inland Revenue officials had felt themselves bound under the wording of the Act of 1894 to exact duty, although their souls had revolted against the proceedings. The idea of the soul of an Inland Revenue official revolting against an exaction of duty is, to say the least of it, novel, but section 14 of the present Act saves any such trouble for the future by providing in general terms that, in the case just described, the property shall not be deemed to pass to A. on the death of B.

Section 15 deals with a similar case—namely, where A. (in the section called by the Scotch term "disponer") settles property on B. for life, who forthwith enters into and remains in exclusive enjoyment, with remainder to A. in fee. If B. dies in the lifetime of A., the latter would, under the Act of 1894, take back the property subject to the payment of estate duty, but this liability is now extinguished (section 15 (1)). The second sub-section extends the exemption to the case where A. settles the property on two or more persons either severally, or jointly, or in succession. The exemption was specially intended to meet the case where a father settles property on his son for life, with remainder to himself, and the son dies in the lifetime of the father; but it was thought that the provision opened a possible way for evading estate duty altogether. Suppose, for example, that the father makes over all his property to his son absolutely, and then the son settles it on the father for life, remainder to himself. In this case the father would secure a life interest, and the son would take the property on his death free from estate duty. Hence, sub-section (3) provides that the section shall not apply where the person taking the life interest—that is, in the case supposed, the father—had at any time prior to the disposition been himself competent to dispose of the property. Sub-section (4) creates an exemption also in the case where a wife resumes on the death of her husband the enjoyment of the rents and profits of real estate, to which during his life he was entitled in her right.

Sections 16, 17, and 18 relate to simpler matters. Section 16 allows the estate duty payable under section 2 (1) (d) in respect of annuities to be paid by four yearly instalments; section 17 excludes fractions of £100 in the computation of duty; and section 18 remodels the provisions under which interest at 3 per cent. per annum is payable ordinarily from the death of the deceased. The incidence of settlement estate duty is dealt with in section 19. Under section 5 of the Act of 1894 this duty is payable in addition to estate duty on property settled by the will of the deceased, and the natural course would be to throw it on to the settled property. In *Re Webber* (44 W. R. 489), however, NORTH, J., held that it was payable, like estate duty, out of the general residuary estate. This decision is now in effect reversed by providing that the settlement estate duty shall be payable out of the settled property in exoneration of the rest of the deceased's estate. Section 20 saves from estate duty settled property consisting of such pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art, scientific collections, or other things not yielding income as appear to the Treasury to be of national, scientific, or historic interest. But if the property is sold, or comes into the possession of a person competent to dispose of it, it becomes liable to estate duty. Section 21 corrects an obvious injustice which arose under the Act of 1894. Where, prior to the Act, future succession duties had been commuted by payment in advance, the Inland Revenue Commissioners claimed that full estate duty was payable, although this latter duty was intended in part as a substitute for the one per cent. succession duty. It is clear that the persons paying estate duty ought to be allowed to deduct the amount already paid in respect of succession duty. This right of set off is now admitted in respect of the one per cent. legacy and succession duties, the additional succession duties imposed by the

Act of 1888, and the temporary estate duty imposed by the Act of 1889. Under section 10 of the Act of 1894 an appeal lies from a claim of the Inland Revenue Commissioners to the High Court, or, where the value of the property as alleged by the Commissioners does not exceed £10,000, to the county court. In the latter case the Act of 1896 allows an appeal to the Court of Appeal (section 23).

REVIEWS.

THE LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW. Edited by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart. October, 1896. Stevens & Sons (Limited).

We call attention elsewhere to Mr. Montague Crackenthorpe's paper on "The Uses of Legal History," printed in this number of *The Law Quarterly Review*, and we have already noticed (*ante*, pp. 795, 796) the article on "Land Transfer and Land Registry" by Mr. E. K. Blyth, and the suggestion as to payment of costs out of the public purse made in Sir Roland Wilson's article entitled "Lawyers' Bills—Who should pay them?" The number also contains the text of Lord Russell's recent address on "International Law" to the American Bar Association, and articles on the "Religious Education of Children" by Mr. J. H. Jackson, and on "Legal Education and the Universities" by Prof. E. C. Clark. The numerous children's cases which have been decided the last few years, including some quite recent ones, such as *Re McGrath* (41 W. R. 97; 1893, 1 Ch. 143), make the discussion of the religious education question both useful and interesting. Prof. Clark has an extensive practical acquaintance with legal education, and he proposes that in any new scheme Roman law, jurisprudence, and international law shall be treated as honour subjects only. Probably this will be found to be a necessity. The elements of Roman law may be crammed, but the subject is useless save to a student who intends to make his reading extensive, and both the other subjects, for their effective study, postulate advanced knowledge.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Diary of a Resurrectionist, 1811-1812. To which are added an Account of the Resurrection Men in London, and a Short History of the Passing of the Anatomy Act. By JAMES BLAKE BAILEY, B.A., Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. (Limited).

The Law of Copyright. With an Appendix of Statutes. By B. A. COHEN, Barrister-at-Law. Jordan & Sons (Limited).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAW SOCIETY'S MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—About this time last year you were good enough to insert in the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL a letter from me in support of your view that the number of papers to be read at the provincial meetings should be restricted, and in which I also referred to one or two other points I thought capable of improvement. As a result of the attention called to the matter, the council adopted regulations that led this year to a marked improvement in the business arrangements of the meeting. Perhaps, however, you will kindly allow me to mention the following matters which appear to me to be still open to amendment.

I complained last year that the list of papers to be read was not obtainable until the morning of the meeting. The same thing happened this year. Surely it is expedient that members should know some days beforehand the subjects that are to be brought forward for consideration.

Copies of the president's address were only distributed to a section of the meeting. The address takes as a rule over an hour in delivery, so to follow the reading with pleasure and profit every member should obviously be supplied with a copy.

Speakers should be required to give their names and towns before addressing the meeting, as this information adds considerably to the interest with which speeches are listened to.

If a reader intends to conclude his paper by moving a resolution, such resolution should appear on the same printed list which I suggest should be circulated before the meeting. The adoption of this proposal would certainly economise time. For instance, Mr. J. Miller, on the first day of the meeting, dwelt at length on the subject of the inadequate representation of solicitors on the Rule Committee. At the time he was quite unaware of the fact that the same matter was specifically dealt with in Mr. J. S. Rubinstein's paper on "The

Law's Delay," to be read on the second day, and which concluded with a motion on the subject. Again, if the resolutions to be moved were made known beforehand, members could frame suitable amendments, a matter not always done satisfactorily in the heat of debate.

I should like to add one word with reference to the entertainment arrangements, although, when so much was done, and admirably done under exceptionally difficult circumstances, it may appear ungracious to refer to any omission. For future guidance, however, I may be pardoned if I mention what was, I believe, the only oversight that occurred. I allude to the entire absence of stewards at the Lord Mayor's reception and dance. In referring to this I have in my mind that their absence not only affected the members, a large proportion of whom were, as usual, complete strangers to each other, but what is of far greater importance, it somewhat marred the pleasure of "our sisters, our cousins, and our aunts." OBSERVER.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Before the Vacation Judge.

HEWITT v. VESTRY OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH—15th October.

TRESPASS TO LAND—REMEDY—AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

This was motion on behalf of Mrs. Laura Hewitt, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hewitt, for an injunction restraining the defendants from trespassing upon a vault forming part of the plaintiff's premises, Nos. 7 and 9, East-road, City-road, and laying therein electric light mains, wires, and apparatus, and from permitting the said mains, wires, and apparatus to remain upon the plaintiff's said premises, and from breaking down or otherwise interfering with the roof and walls of the said vault. On behalf of the defendants, it was stated that they were preparing an affidavit. The Vestry would give an undertaking not to trespass upon the plaintiff's property, except so far as they were entitled to interfere under the Electric Lighting Acts. The plaintiff's remedy for any such interference would be under section 68 of the Lands Clauses Act, 1845, and not by injunction. In support of the motion, it was contended that the defendants might bring the electric main through the plaintiff's premises, and it was asked that the undertaking might extend to that. For the defendants it was contended, in reply, that if they did anything wrong the court could order them to remove what they had wrongfully done next week.

CAVE, J.—Upon the undertaking of the defendants not to pull down the wall further than it has been pulled down, the motion will stand adjourned until Wednesday next.—COUNSEL, D. Stewart Smith; W. Upjohn. SOLICITORS, Wilkinson, Howlett, & Wilkinson; Clerk to Vestry of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

RANSOM v. OD CHEM CO.—21st October.

PRACTICE—INJUNCTION—ADVERTISEMENT OF SPURIOUS TESTIMONIAL—BOTH PARTIES MISLED—FORM OF ORDER—COSTS.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff, Dr. William Bramwell Ransom, a physician practising at Nottingham, and physician to the Nottingham General Hospital, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their managers, servants, and agents from publishing, circulating, or otherwise distributing any circulars or pamphlets containing or purporting to contain any writing or testimonial purporting to be given or sent by the plaintiff in relation to the defendants' preparation or drug called "Sanmetto," and from in any way representing or leading the public and other medical men to believe that the plaintiff had used the said drug or had certified as to its effects or for such further or other order as to the court should seem fit. In support of the motion, it was said that the plaintiff was a gentleman holding very high qualifications. On the 3rd of September he received by post a pamphlet purporting to contain a testimonial from him in favour of a drug called "Sanmetto." The testimonial was as follows:—"Hurrah for Sanmetto. W. B. Ransom, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., Fell. Roy. Med. Chir. Soc., Phys. Nott. Gen. Hosp., Balwell, Nottingham, England, says:—'Hurrah for Sanmetto! My results from its use in bladder cases astonished my confidants.' . . ." The testimonial then went on to say that in a certain disease its effect was nothing short of magical. The plaintiff had never seen or used the drug or given any testimonial respecting it. By way of answer, the defendants set up that they had received a postcard purporting to come from the plaintiff and containing statements something to the effect of those contained in the spurious testimonial. For the defendant company it was said that not only had the plaintiff been the victim of a cruel hoax in the nature of a forgery but the defendant company equally so. The signature upon the postcard bore a striking resemblance to the plaintiff's signature; but now that Dr. Ransom had come forward and had sworn that he had not written the testimonial the defendants were willing to give an undertaking until the trial. A discussion then took place as to the form of an order by consent, but the parties were unable to agree.

CAVE, J.—There must be an injunction in terms of the notice of motion until the trial, and the costs must be the plaintiff's costs in the cause.—COUNSEL, Boone; Hart. SOLICITORS, Hempsens; Michael, Abrahams, Sons, & Co.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

VAUGHAN v. DIX—21st October.

VACATION BUSINESS—PRACTICE—CONTEMPT OF COURT—COMMITTAL—APPLICATION FOR RELEASE.

This was an application on behalf of the defendant, James Dix, for his release from Stafford Gaol. In support of the application, it was said that Mr. Dix had been in prison six weeks for contempt of court in not obeying the order of the court, dated the 24th of July, 1896, to surrender certain copyholds. The defendant had now executed a power of attorney, by which the surrender of the copyholds was assured. The power of attorney was executed on the 15th inst. The defendant expressed sincere regret at having disobeyed the order of the court. His conduct was more the result of ignorance than wilful disobedience upon his part. The plaintiff joined in the application.

CAVE, J.—You had better apply to the judge who made the order. No doubt I have power to order the release of the prisoner, but it is merely a question of five days. If he has to stay in prison for five days more he has only himself to thank. I decline to make the order. Order refused.—COUNSEL, Sebastian. SOLICITORS, W. S. Fiske, agent for Knight & Sons, Newcastle, Staffs.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

BOURCHIER v. LINGARD—21st October.

PRACTICE—INJUNCTION—INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT—ABSENCE OF DEFENDANT—SUBSEQUENT APPEARANCE—FORM OF CONSENT ORDER.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Arthur Bouchier, for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. Horace Lingard, his servants and agents, from representing or performing, or causing to be represented or performed, or advertising for representation or performance, any play or dramatic piece under the title of "The Queen's Proctor" or "The Queen's Proctor Intervening," or under any other name or names of which the words "Queen's Proctor" form part, or under any colourable variation of the title of "The Queen's Proctor." In support of the motion, it was said that it was adjourned from last week, when, in the absence of the defendant, an interim injunction was granted for a week. The defendant now appeared, and an agreement had been entered into by which the defendant undertook to enter an appearance and the action was to be set down. The defendant submitted to a perpetual injunction, with costs as between solicitor and client, and agreed to pay £15 damages.

CAVE, J., assented.—COUNSEL, C. T. Mitchell; W. Ellis Hill. SOLICITORS, J. H. Mole & Son; J. Lock.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

LAW SOCIETIES.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

A general meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, Sir A. Rollit, M.P., president, in the chair.

Earl Beauchamp moved: "That a committee be appointed to consider and report to the council upon the questions involved in the reference to the Royal Commission on the subject of local taxation, with a view, if possible, of united action being taken and evidence given in support of the views of the association." Alderman Hughes, of Liverpool, seconded, and Sir A. Rollit supported the motion, which was carried unanimously, and a committee was accordingly appointed.

There representative of Reading moved: "That the suggestions for the amendment of the Weights and Measures Acts and for the improvement of the administration thereof contained in a volume, copies of which have recently been sent to Town Clerks by the Board of Trade, be referred to the council for consideration, and with power to take such steps as they may deem proper with reference to the matter with a view to the promotion of unity of action by the various corporations." The resolution was agreed to.

A Blackpool representative moved: "That it is desirable a Bill should be introduced on behalf of this association in the next Session of Parliament authorising municipal corporations to place and run carriages upon tramways constructed under the Tramways Act, 1870, and to demand and take tolls and charges in respect of the use of such carriages, notwithstanding anything in that Act to the contrary, and that any further action herein be referred to the Law Committee." The Town Clerk of Bradford seconded the resolution. The Town Clerk of Dover supported the principle of the resolution, but doubted the wisdom of municipalities themselves going to Parliament for the Tramways Act. On the suggestion of the Chairman, who pointed to the difficulty of passing legislation by the efforts of private members, the subject was referred to the council to take such steps as they might deem best to induce the Government to deal with the matter.

The Town Clerk of Leicester moved a resolution, which was passed, in favour of urging upon the Government the desirability of introducing a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public health, and requesting the council to take all necessary steps for forwarding the object of the resolution.

The Town Clerk of Cheltenham moved a resolution in favour of allowing plaintiffs under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts the right of reply on the defendant's case and evidence. This was defeated by a motion for the previous question.

In reply to the Town Clerk of Wakefield, who complained that the county councils were in the habit of taking the fees of justices' clerks in non-county boroughs and of paying those officers' salaries, Sir A. Rollit said that a Bill was in preparation dealing with the point.

UNITED LAW SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, the 19th inst., at the Inner Temple Lecture-hall, 3, King's Bench-walk, Temple, Mr. F. M. Voules taking the chair. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Chairman, Mr. C. W. Williams; vice-chairman, Mr. J. R. Yates; secretary, Mr. W. J. Boycott; treasurer, Mr. S. E. Hubbard; reporter, Mr. A. M. Begg; committee (non-*ex-officio* members), Messrs. W. S. Sherrington, C. Kains-Jackson, P. H. Edwards, and A. H. Richardson; auditors, Drs. T. B. Napier and C. Herbert Smith. The usual weekly meetings and debates will be recommenced on Monday, the 26th inst., at 7.30 p.m., at the Inner Temple Lecture-hall.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—Oct. 13.—Chairman: Mr. Arthur E. Clarke. The subject for debate was "That this country should interfere in Turkish affairs by force of arms." Mr. Hamilton Fox opened in the affirmative; Mr. Archer White opened in the negative. The following members also spoke: Messrs. A. W. Watson, Archibald Hair, Haseldine Jones, David Nimmo, and C. Herbert Smith. Mr. Hamilton Fox replied. The motion was lost by five votes.

Oct. 20.—Chairman, Mr. Thomas Douglas. The subject for debate was "That the case of *Re Harkness and Alsopp's Contract* (1896, 2 Ch. 358) was wrongly decided." Mr. Thomas Douglas opened in the affirmative; Mr. Frederick G. Jones seconded in the affirmative; Mr. T. Seager Berry opened in the negative; Mr. Arthur D. Bell seconded in the negative. The following members also spoke: Messrs. Cawley, Melliar Smith, Brennan, C. Herbert Smith, Archer White, C. Augustus Anderson, and Archibald Hair. Mr. Thomas Douglas replied. The motion was lost by six votes.

BLACKBURN AND DISTRICT LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—Oct. 7.—The president of the society, Mr. Higginson, in the chair. The subject for discussion was: "In 1890 I sent a picture to A. to sell. A., who was a dealer in drawings and etchings, and occasionally sold pictures on commission, deposited the picture with B. as security for a loan. Can I sue B. for the return of the picture?" Mr. E. Marsden led for the affirmative, and Mr. Cooper for the negative. The following gentlemen also took part in the debate: Messrs. Campbell, R. Eastwood, Hand, Hindle, Riley, and T. R. Thompson. The chairman then summed up, and the question was decided in favour of the affirmative by a majority of six.

LEEDS LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.—18th October.—J. W. Harland, Esq. Solicitor, in the chair. Mr. W. Bowling (one of the hon. secretaries) read a letter from Lady Morrison thanking the society for the vote of condolence recently passed, and assuring the members of the warm interest ever taken in the society by the late Sir George Morrison. The subject for debate was as follows: "Smith sells some lands to Jones. The title deeds relate to other lands retained by Smith and include not only the deeds abstracted but also deeds and documents of a date anterior to the starting-point of the abstracted title. In the conveyance to Jones the usual acknowledgment and undertaking as to the deeds was given. Jones' solicitor insists that the acknowledgment must be made to extend to all the deeds in Smith's possession; but Smith's solicitor contends that the deeds, &c., to be set out in the schedule must be confined to those which appear in the abstract, and he refuses to allow his client to bind himself to produce the earlier title deeds. Jones' solicitor will not give way and a summons is taken out in Chancery Chambers under section 9 of the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874, to determine the point in dispute. What will be the judge's decision?" The leaders were Messrs. A. Hutley and W. R. Wilson, and after an interesting discussion, the chairman summed up, and a vote being taken it was held that the judge would decide that Jones is only entitled to the production of the abstracted deeds.

LEGAL NEWS.

CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTIONS.

JONATHAN NOWELL WITHERS and JOHN HARGREAVES, solicitors (Withers & Hargreaves), Blackburn and Accrington. May 30, 1896.

[Gazette, Oct. 20.]

GENERAL.

The *Daily Chronicle* notices the death of Mr. Swithin Fleming, solicitor, Cork, in his 102nd year. On the day of his death he possessed all his faculties.

At the Hampshire Quarter Sessions this week, the Earl of Northbrook took the opportunity of mentioning that on July 6th last their chairman, Mr. Melville Portal, celebrated his jubilee as a county magistrate, his name having been placed on the commission on July 6th, 1846.

Sir Frank Lockwood, M.P., in the course of an interview, has denied the truth of a story published about Lord Russell's escape from a building by the roof. At one of Mr. Bryan's meetings Lord Russell objected to go on the platform, and as he could not find a seat to suit him he left the building by the staircase and drove away in his carriage.

The following notice appeared in the regimental orders of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers on Saturday:—"A smoking concert of the corps will be held

in the Middle Temple Hall, by permission of the Templars, in December next. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has signified his intention to honour the corps with his presence.

An American legal journal called *Class and Comment* says that, in refusing to imprison a man for nonpayment of alimony, a recent opinion of the court says: "To the wife in Europe the imprisonment of her impecunious husband in jail in Chicago might be gratifying, but in no other way can such incarceration be useful to her."

The learned counsel who was instructed, but did not appear, in the case we extracted last week from the *St. James' Gazette* writes to say that:—"The facts are that the brief was put into my letter-box after office hours the night before the trial, and a sudden indisposition prevented my attendance at chambers the next morning. Hence I knew not that the cause had been entrusted to me until it was actually being heard. If briefs are thus delayed in delivery accidents of the kind will sometimes happen."

At the East Kent Quarter Sessions at Canterbury, on Tuesday, a jury attempted to introduce the Scottish verdict of "not proven." A man (says the *Daily Chronicle*) was indicted for stealing money. The jury were much divided in opinion. After a long consultation they agreed upon a verdict of not proven, but this was declined. The Court had been sitting for six hours, and the Clerk of the Peace suggested that the equivalent was a verdict of not guilty. But the section of the jury in favour of conviction continued to hold out strongly, and there was nothing for it but to empanel a fresh jury. Eventually the prisoner was acquitted.

The *Times* says that during the Long Vacation several alterations and improvements have been effected at the Law Courts. Three new doors have been made on the Court corridor, giving greater facilities of access to suitors, witnesses, and others to the waiting rooms and the Central Hall on the ground floor. These doors are situated between Queen's Bench Courts I. and II., Queen's Bench Courts III. and IV., and Chancery Court I. and Probate Court II. These latter, with the door constructed last year between Queen's Bench Court IX. and the Divorce Court, will complete the four new entrances contemplated by the authorities, and will prove a great boon to those having business at the Courts. The electric light has been fitted up in all the judges' rooms and corridors, and each apartment is now supplied with an electrolight containing the most modern improvements. The general lighting and ventilating apparatus of the Courts has also been thoroughly overhauled during the vacation.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that on Tuesday an inquiry exciting heated feeling was opened at Crediton by the coroner. A few days since silver coins to the face value of £40 were found in the church. Under the assumption that they were treasure-trove, the coroner opened an inquiry on behalf of the Treasury. The clerk of the church governors, however, refused to produce the coins, his contention being that they were the property of the governors. Many years ago the people of Crediton bought the right of presentation to the living, and it is argued that the deeds convey to the governors, who are a corporation, everything connected with the church. Sir Redvers Buller, as lord of the manor, has also put in claim for the coins, and the men who found them maintain that they have an interest in them. The coins date from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Queen Anne. The result of the inquiry was an adjournment for the coroner to consult with the Treasury.

The following are the arrangements made for hearing probate and matrimonial causes during the ensuing Michaelmas sittings.—A Divisional Court will be formed on Tuesday, November 3rd, and Tuesday, December 1st. Undeclared matrimonial causes will be taken on Monday, the 26th, Tuesday, the 27th, Wednesday, the 28th, and Thursday, the 29th inst., and each succeeding Monday during the sittings. Special jury cases will be proceeded with from Friday, the 30th inst., to Saturday, November 14th, inclusive. Probate and matrimonial special jury cases will form one list, and be taken in the order in which they are set down. Probate and defended matrimonial cases for hearing before the Court itself will be taken from Tuesday, November 17th, to Saturday, November 28th, inclusive. These cases will form one list. Common jury cases will be taken on and after Tuesday, December 1st. Supplemental lists will be published from time to time during the sittings. Summonses before the Judge will be heard at 11 o'clock, and motions will be heard in Court at 12 o'clock every Monday during the sittings.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that on Wednesday there came on before the First Civil Tribunal of the Seine the vexed affair of the Brunswick legacy to the town of Geneva, which has already given rise to so much litigation. The Duke, as may be remembered, died at Geneva on the 18th of August, 1873, bequeathing the whole of his personal property to the town on the express condition that it should not arrive at any compromise with his relatives. The will was contested by the De Civy family, which has now returned to the charge with some other connections of the late Duke, one of the points raised being that six years after the Duke's death the town of Geneva entered into negotiations with his brother, contrary to the conditions which he had laid down. On behalf of the town of Geneva it is, however, contended this was simply a necessary settlement of accounts. There is also a question as to whether the Duke was in a legal position to draw up a will, and naturally the town of Geneva maintains that he was. Such is the gist of the rather complicated case upon which the First Civil Court of the Seine is now called upon to pronounce. The affair is expected to occupy at least three sittings.

The *American Law Review* reports Mr. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, as saying, in the course of an address recently delivered before the law students of the University of Maryland, that "it is a blessed thing to be a lawyer, provided always that you are of the right kind. It is the rule of our profession to work hard, live well, and die poor. And to such a life I most cordially invite you. . . . From time immemorial, size, physi-

cal as well as mental, has been considered one of the qualifications of a judge. Justice and corpulence seem to dwell together. There appears to be a mysterious and inexplicable connection between legal lore and large abdomens. I do not know why this is, unless it be that in order Justice may not easily be moved by the foibles and passions of men she requires as firm and as broad a foundation as possible. . . . The business man needs us to draw his contracts, the labourer to collect his wages, the doctor to save him from the consequence of his mistakes, the preacher to compel the payment of his salary, the wife to obtain a divorce, and the widow to settle her husband's estate. The people need us in the Legislature and in Congress to hold the offices and draw the salaries. Every convention and public meeting needs us to fill the chair and occupy comfortable seats on the platform. Every man accused of crime needs us to establish his innocence through the verdict of twelve of his peers. In short, it may be said of us, in the language of the itinerant vendor of soap, 'everybody needs us,' and, like that very useful article, nothing tends to keep society so clean as the presence of a lawyer."

COURT PAPERS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	APPEAL COURT No. 2.	Mr. Justice CHITTY.	Mr. Justice NORTH.
Monday, Oct.	Mr. Lavie	Mr. Beal	Mr. Pemberton
Tuesday	Carrington	Pugh	Ward
Wednesday	Lavie	Beal	Pemberton
Thursday	Carrington	Pugh	Ward
Friday	Lavie	Beal	Pemberton
Saturday	Carrington	Pugh	Ward
Monday, Oct.	Mr. Justice STIRLING.	Mr. Justice KEEWICH.	Mr. Justice ROMA.
Tuesday	Mr. Clowes	Mr. Leach	Mr. Farmer
Wednesday	Jackson	Godfrey	Roit
Thursday	Clowes	Leach	Farmer
Friday	Jackson	Godfrey	Roit
Saturday	Clowes	Leach	Farmer
	Jackson	Godfrey	Roit

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1896.

COURT OF APPEAL.

APPEAL COURT I.

Final and interlocutory appeals from the Queen's Bench Division, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division (Admiralty), and the Queen's Bench Division Sitting in Bankruptcy.

Sat., Oct. 24.	No sitting
Monday	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns
Tuesday	27 New trial paper
Wednesday	28 New trial paper
Thursday	29 Bkey apps and new trial paper
Friday	30 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Saturday	31 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Mon., Nov. 2	Q B final apps
Tuesday	3 Bkey apps and Q B final apps
Wednesday	4 Bkey apps and Q B final apps
Thursday	5 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and new trial paper if required
Friday	6 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and new trial paper if required
Saturday	7 New trial paper
Monday	8 Bkey apps and new trial paper
Tuesday	9 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Wednesday	10 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Thursday	11 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Friday	12 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Saturday	13 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Monday	14 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Tuesday	15 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Wednesday	16 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Thursday	17 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Friday	18 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Saturday	19 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Monday	20 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Tuesday	21 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Wednesday	22 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Thursday	23 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Friday	24 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Saturday	25 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Monday	26 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Tuesday	27 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Wednesday	28 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Thursday	29 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Friday	30 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required
Saturday	31 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns and Q B final apps if required

Tues., Dec. 1	Q B final apps
Wed. 2	Bkey apps and Q B final apps
Thursday ... 3	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Friday	4 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Saturday ... 5	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Monday	6 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Tuesday	7 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Wednesday ... 8	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Thursday ... 9	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Friday	10 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Saturday ... 11	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Monday	12 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Tuesday	13 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Wednesday ... 14	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Thursday ... 15	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Friday	16 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Saturday ... 17	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Monday	18 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Tuesday	19 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Wednesday ... 20	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Thursday ... 21	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Friday	22 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Saturday ... 23	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Monday	24 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Tuesday	25 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Wednesday ... 26	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Thursday ... 27	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Friday	28 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Saturday ... 29	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Monday	30 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required
Tuesday	31 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns & new trial pa if required

N.B.—Admiralty Appeals (with Assessors) will be taken on days to be appointed by the court.

APPEAL COURT II.

Final and interlocutory appeals from the Chancery, and Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions (Probate and Divorce), and the County Palatine and Stannaries Courts.

Sat., Oct. 24.	No sitting
Monday	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Tuesday	27 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Wednesday ... 28	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Thursday ... 29	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Friday	30 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Saturday ... 31	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Monday	1 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Tuesday	2 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Wednesday ... 3	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Thursday ... 4	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Friday	5 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Saturday ... 6	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Monday	7 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Tuesday	8 App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Wednesday ... 9	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required
Thursday ... 10	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and Chan final apps if required

Wednesday 11	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list) and Chan final apps if required
Thursday ... 12	Chan final apps
Friday ... 13	Chan final apps
Saturday ... 14	Chan final apps
Monday ... 15	Chan final apps
Tuesday ... 16	Chan final apps
Wednesday 18	App motns ex pte—ords made on interlocutory motns (sep list) and Chan final apps if required
Thursday ... 19	Chan final apps
Friday ... 20	Chan final apps
Saturday ... 21	Chan final apps
Monday ... 22	Chan final apps
Tuesday ... 23	Chan final apps
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Monday ... 26	Chan final apps
Tuesday ... 27	Chan final apps
Wednesday ... 28	Chan final apps
Thursday ... 29	Chan final apps
Friday ... 30	Chan final apps
Saturday ... 31	Chan final apps

Friday	4. Motns and non wit list
Saturday ... 5	Pets, sht caus, opposed (non wit list)
Monday ... 7	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday ... 8	Non wit list
Wed. 9	Non wit list
Thursday ... 10	Non wit list
Friday ... 11	Mots and non wit list
Saturday ... 12	Pets, sht caus, opposed (non wit list)
Monday ... 14	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday ... 15	Sitting in chambers
Wed. 16	Non wit list
Thursday ... 17	Non wit list
Friday ... 18	Mots and non wit list
Saturday ... 19	Pets, sht caus, procedure sums, opposed pets, and (non wit list)
Monday ... 21	Sitting in chambers

CHANCERY COURT II.
MR. JUSTICE NORTH.

Sat., Oct. 24.	Mots
Monday	26. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday ... 27	Adj sums
Wed. 28	Adj sums
Thursday ... 29	Adj sums
Friday ... 30	Sht caus, pets, fur cons, & adj sums
Saturday ... 31	Sht caus, pets, fur cons, & adj sums
Mon., Nov. 2	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday ... 3	Non witness actions
Wednesday 4	Non witness actions
Thursday ... 5	Mots for Chitty, J, and (non witness actions)
Friday ... 6	Mots and adj sums
Saturday ... 7	Sht caus, pets, (including unopposed pets for Chitty, J), fur cons, & adj sums
Monday ... 9	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday ... 10	General paper
Wednesday 11	General paper
Thursday ... 12	Mots for Chitty, J, & gen pa
Friday ... 13	Mots and adj sums
Saturday ... 14	Sht caus, pets, (including unopposed pets for Chitty, J), fur cons, and adj sums
Monday ... 16	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday ... 17	Sitting in chambers
Wed. 18	Sitting in chambers
Thursday ... 19	Witness actions
Friday ... 20	Witness actions
Saturday ... 21	Sitting in chambers
Monday ... 22	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday ... 23	Sitting in chambers
Wednesday 24	Sitting in chambers
Thursday ... 25	Witness actions
Friday ... 26	Witness actions
Saturday ... 27	Witness actions
Monday ... 28	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 29	Witness actions
Wednesday 30	Witness actions
Thursday ... 31	Witness actions
Friday ... 1	Witness actions
Saturday ... 2	Witness actions
Monday ... 3	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 4	Witness actions
Wednesday 5	Witness actions
Thursday ... 6	Witness actions
Friday ... 7	Witness actions
Saturday ... 8	Witness actions
Monday ... 9	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 10	Witness actions
Wednesday 11	Witness actions
Thursday ... 12	Witness actions
Friday ... 13	Witness actions
Saturday ... 14	Witness actions
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Wednesday 17	Witness actions
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Monday ... 21	Witness actions
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Friday ... 25	Witness actions
Saturday ... 26	Witness actions
Monday ... 27	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 28	Witness actions
Wednesday 29	Witness actions
Thursday ... 30	Witness actions
Friday ... 31	Witness actions
Saturday ... 1	Witness actions
Monday ... 2	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 3	Witness actions
Wednesday 4	Witness actions
Thursday ... 5	Witness actions
Friday ... 6	Witness actions
Saturday ... 7	Witness actions
Monday ... 8	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 9	Witness actions
Wednesday 10	Witness actions
Thursday ... 11	Witness actions
Friday ... 12	Witness actions
Saturday ... 13	Witness actions
Monday ... 14	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 15	Witness actions
Wednesday 16	Witness actions
Thursday ... 17	Witness actions
Friday ... 18	Witness actions
Saturday ... 19	Witness actions
Monday ... 20	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 21	Witness actions
Wednesday 22	Witness actions
Thursday ... 23	Witness actions
Friday ... 24	Witness actions
Saturday ... 25	Witness actions
Monday ... 26	Witness actions
Tuesday ... 27	Witness actions
Wednesday 28	Witness actions
Thursday ... 29	Witness actions
Friday ... 30	Witness actions
Saturday ... 31	Witness actions

Any cause intended to be heard as a short cause must be so marked in the cause book at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard. Two copies of minutes of the proposed judgment or order must be left in court with the judge's clerk the day before the cause is to be put in the paper. If witness actions can be taken on any other days than those appointed, due notice will be given.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.

Sat., Oct. 24.....	Motions
Monday.....25.....	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday.....26.....	General paper
Wednesday.....27.....	General paper
Thursday.....28.....	General paper
Friday.....29.....	Mots, adj sums and gen pa
Saturday.....30.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Mon., Nov. 1.....	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday.....2.....	General paper
Wednesday.....3.....	General paper
Thursday.....4.....	Witness actions
Friday.....5.....	General paper
Saturday.....6.....	General paper
Monday.....7.....	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday.....8.....	General paper
Wednesday.....9.....	Witness actions
Thursday.....10.....	General paper
Friday.....11.....	Mots, adj sums and gen pa
Saturday.....12.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Monday.....13.....	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday.....14.....	General paper
Wednesday.....15.....	General paper
Thursday.....16.....	Mots for Kekewich, J, and gen pa
Friday.....17.....	Mots, adj sums and gen pa
Saturday.....18.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Monday.....19.....	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday.....20.....	General paper
Wednesday.....21.....	General paper
Thursday.....22.....	Mots for Kekewich, J, and gen pa
Friday.....23.....	Mots, adj sums and gen pa
Saturday.....24.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Monday.....25.....	Sitting in chambers
Tuesday.....26.....	General paper
Wednesday.....27.....	General paper
Thursday.....28.....	Mots for Kekewich, J, and gen pa
Friday.....29.....	Mots, adj sums and gen pa
Saturday.....30.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Monday.....31.....	Sitting in chambers
Tues., Dec. 1.....	General paper
Wednesday.....2.....	General paper
Thursday.....3.....	Mots, adj sums, and gen pa
Friday.....4.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Saturday.....5.....	Sitting in chambers
Monday.....6.....	General paper
Tuesday.....7.....	General paper
Wednesday.....8.....	Mots, adj sums, and gen pa
Thursday.....9.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Friday.....10.....	Sitting in chambers
Saturday.....11.....	General paper
Monday.....12.....	General paper
Tuesday.....13.....	Mots, adj sums, and gen pa
Wednesday.....14.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Thursday.....15.....	Sitting in chambers
Friday.....16.....	General paper
Saturday.....17.....	General paper
Monday.....18.....	Mots, adj sums, and gen pa
Tuesday.....19.....	Sht caus, pets, adj sums, & gen pa
Wednesday.....20.....	Sitting in chambers
Thursday.....21.....	General paper

COURT OF APPEAL.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Court of Appeal will not sit to take any business in Court in either branch of it on Saturday, October 24, but will take interlocutory business in both Courts Nos. I. and II., on Monday, the 26th, on the arrival of the Judges at the Courts.

APPEAL COURT I.—NOTICES.

Queen's Bench interlocutory appeals will be taken in Court I. on Monday, Oct 26, and afterwards on every Monday in Michaelmas Sittings. Bankruptcy appeals will be taken on Friday, Oct 30, and following Fridays.

Queen's Bench final appeals and new trial motions will be taken in Court I. in alternate weeks during the Sittings. New trial motions will be taken in Court I. on Tuesday, Oct 27, and following days in that week. Final appeals in the second week.

On Mondays and Fridays final appeals or new trial motions will be taken, if there are not enough interlocutory or bankruptcy appeals for a day's paper.

Admiralty appeals (with assessors) will be taken in Court I. on days specially appointed by the Court, notice of which will appear in the Daily Cause List.

APPEAL COURT II.—NOTICES.

N.B.—Interlocutory appeals from the Chancery and Probate and Divorce Divisions will be taken in Court II. on Monday, Oct 26, and afterwards on every Wednesday (except Wednesday, Oct 28) in Michaelmas Sittings.

N.B.—Subject to Chancery interlocutory appeals on Wednesdays, Chancery final appeals will be taken every day in Court II. until further notice.

N.B.—When the interlocutory appeals are not enough for a day's paper, Chancery final appeals will be added on interlocutory days.

Appeals from the Lancaster and Durham Palatine Courts (if any) will be taken in Court II. on Thursday, Nov 5, and Thursday, Dec 3.

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

Judgment Reserved.

(Final List.)

1896.

Pitt Pitts v E. George & Co appl of plt from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated March 6, 1896 c.a.v. July 25

Any cause intended to be heard as a short cause must be so marked in the cause book at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard, and the necessary papers, including minutes of the proposed judgment or order, must be left with the judge's clerk one clear day before the cause is to be put into the paper.

Witness Actions will probably be taken on other days than those mentioned above. Of these due notice will be given.

CHANCERY COURT IV.

Mr. JUSTICE KEKEWICH.

The following will be the Order of Business according to the days of the week:—

Monday (except Monday, October 26th)—Sitting in chambers

Tuesday..... General paper

Wednesday..... General paper

Thursday..... General paper

Friday (except Nov. 25 and 27)—Motions and Adjourned Summonses.

The first day of the Sittings will also be a Motion day.

In addition Mr. Justice Stirling's Motions and Unopposed Petitions will be taken on Thursdays, Nov. 5 and 12.

Saturday (except Nov. 21 and 28)—Short Causes, Petitions, and Adjourned Summonses.

Actions for Trial with Witnesses will be taken on Tuesday, Nov. 17, and continued until the end of the following week. Motions and Unopposed Petitions will be heard during that period by Mr. Justice Stirling.

Actions for Trial with Witnesses will also be taken at other times. Notice will be given in the Daily Cause List.

Business in the Liverpool and Manchester District Registries will be taken as follows:—

Summonses in Chambers on every other Friday afternoon, commencing with Friday, Nov. 6.

Motions, Short Causes, Petitions, and Adjourned Summonses on every other Saturday, commencing with Saturday, Nov. 7 (except Nov. 21).

CHANCERY COURT III.

Mr. JUSTICE ROMER.

Actions transferred for Trial or Hearing only will be taken in the order in the Cause List on every day of the Sittings, from Oct. 24 to Dec. 21, both inclusive.

(Final List).

1895.

In re Whettam, Parsons v Donnithorne appl of defts, N Donnithorne and anr, from order of Mr Justice North, dated May 3, 1895 (not before Nov 15) Aug 9

1896.

In re the International Commercial Co ld & Co's Acts, 1862 to 1890 appl of John Oakden Swift from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated March 9, 1896 pt hd March 18

Quibhampton v The Peruvian Corpn app of defts from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated August 9, 1895, not until further order May 18

Marsh v Joseph appl of Her Majesty's Attorney-General & ors from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated March 11, 1896 (stand over generally by order) May 23

Marsh v Joseph appl of J E Green from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated March 11, 1896 (stand over generally by order) June 1

Marsh v Joseph appl of John Clear from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated March 11, 1896 (stand over generally by order) June 23

Le Rochefoucauld v Boustead app of pils from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated June 23, 1896 June 24

In re Cosh's Contract and V & P Act, 1874 appl of R L Cosh from order of Mr Justice Stirling, dated March 28, 1896 July 3

In re Blackburn, Blackburn v Blackburn appl of plt and deft C Blackburn from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated May 19, 1896 July 4

International Financial Soc ld v Baring Bros & Co appl of pils from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated April 17, 1896 July 9

In re Robinson, Wright v Tugwell appl of the Rev S A Selwyn from order of Mr Justice North, dated June 25, 1896 July 10

Brooks v Steel & Currie app of plt from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated June 30, 1896 July 13

In re Stewart, Keown Boyd v Gilmour appl of plt from order of Mr Justice North, dated July 13, 1896 (order not perfected) July 15

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co, ld v Chemists' Co-operative Soc, ld, & crs appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 2, 1896 July 20

Harries, Bourne & Grant appl of defts from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated July 10, 1896 July 22

In re T Armstrong's Patent 18,719 of 1894 & Patents, Designs, &c, Acts (In re Petition of J Yates) appl of Thomas Armstrong from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 16, 1896 (order not perfected) July 22

In re a Contract between P Horwitz & W J Holden and the Vendor & Purchasers Act, 1874 appl of P Horwitz from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 17, 1896 July 24

Rowland v Mitchell appl of deft from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated July 1, 1896 July 28

Edwards v Harris appl of plt from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 15, 1896 July 29

In re Stephenson Danaldson v Bamber appl of deft F Freshney from order of Mr Justice Kekewich, dated July 8, 1896 July 31

In re The Economic Fire Office, ld & Co's Acts appl of J E Champney & ors from order of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams, dated May 14, 1896 Aug 1

Russell v Hayward appl of pils from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated May 22, 1896 Aug 4

Perkins v Knight app of dfts from order of Mr Justice Romer, dated June 20, 1896 Aug 5

Atkinson v Morris (Probate) app of deft J C Morris from order dated 1896 Aug 7

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

For Hearing.

(Final List.)

1896.

In re the Duty on the Estate of the late Sir Thomas Gresham and In re the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885 (Revenue side) appl of the Commrs of Inland Revenue from Justices Vaughan Williams and Wright, dated March 3, 1896 (stand over for day to be named) March 12

In re An Application by Robert Honey for relief against claim, &c appl of R Honey from judgt of Mr Justice Cave, dated March 6, 1896 March 19

The Smelting Co of Australia, ld v The Commrs of Inland Revenue (Revenue side) appl of appls from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Bruce, dated May 22, 1896 (day to be named) June 9

James v Ridet appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated May 16, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex part heard June 10

Allmond v Muirhead appl of plt from judgt of Mr Justice Grantham, dated June 3, 1896, at trial with common jury, Middlesex June 11

Western v Baily appl of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated June 6, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex June 11

The London County Council v Grove (Surveyor of Taxes) appl of appls from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Bruce, dated May 15, 1896 (day to be named) June 13

The Same v Wright (Surveyor of Taxes) Wright (Surveyor of Taxes) v London County Council appl of London County Council from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Bruce, dated May 15, 1896 (s o until after decision in No. 7) June 13

Turner v Baker appl of deft from judgt of Mr Justice Wills, dated June 6, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex June 15

The Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire Ry Co v The Guardians of the Poor of Doncaster Union appl of pils from judgt of Mr Justice Day, dated May 11, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex June 16

The Didcot, Newbury, & Southampton Ry Co v The Great Western Ry Co & The London & South-Western Railway Co (Railway & Canal Commission) appl of The London & South-Western Ry Co from jdg of Mr Justice Collins and Sir F Peel, dated June 13, 1896 June 18

Clarke v Sax appl of defts from jdg of Mr Justice Mathew, dated May 18, 1896, at trial without a jury June 19

North-Eastern Ry Co v Brunton & Son (Crown Side) appl of plt from jdg of Justices Cave & Wills, dated June 9, 1896 June 20

The Vestry of St Martin's-in-the-fields v Ward appl of plt from jdg of Mr Justice Wills, dated April 16, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex June 23

Sellers v Brown appl of plt from jdg of Mr Justice Kennedy, dated June 17, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex (security ordered) June 24

Bensaude v Thames & Mersey Marine Inace Co appl of defts from jdg of Mr Justice Collins, dated June 22, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex June 26

Sims v Trollope & Sons appl of plt from jdg of Mr Justice Grantham, dated June 10, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex June 27

Hood Barrs v Croseman & Prichard appl of plt from jdg of Mr Baron Pollock, dated June 20, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 1

Wilmot v Alton appl of plt from jdg of The Lord Chief Justice, dated June 27, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 3

Lord Gerard, applt v The Kent County Council. respts (Crown Side) appl of applts from jdg of Justices Cave & Wills, dated June 10, 1896 July 6

The County Council of Middlesex, applts v The Assessment Committee of St George's Union, in the County of London, respts (Crown Side) appl of applts from jdg of Justices Cave and Wills, dated June 5, 1896 July 6

The West of England Fire & Life Inace Co v Isaacs appl of deft from jdg of Mr Justice Collins, dated June 11, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 9

The Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport Trams Co v The General Tolls Co ld appl of deft from jdg of Mr Justice Day, dated June 22, 1896, at trial without a jury, Exeter July 10

The Rockingham Ry & Jarradale Timber Co, ld v Allen appl of deft from jdg of Mr Justice Mathew, dated April 24, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 18

Attorney-General v Baron Wolverton appl of deft from jdg of Baron Pollock & Mr Justice Bruce, dated July 2, 1896 July 18

Little v B & S H Thompson appl of plts from jdg of Mr Justice Mathew, dated July 14, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 20

McNeill v Hill appl of deft from jdg of Mr Justice Grantham, dated June 29, 1896, at trial without a jury, Leicester July 20

Swann v Pickett appl of C Pickett from jdg of Mr Justice Day, dated July 18, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 20

Dixon v Great Western Ry Co appl of defts from jdg of Lord Chief Justice, dated July 15, 1896, at trial with special jury, Middlesex July 22

Pittman v Prudential Deposit Bank, ld appl of plt in person from jdg of Mr Justice Wills, dated July 16, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 22

Chapman v Pilling, Pilling v Chapman (by counter-claim) appl of deft Pilling from jdg of Mr Justice Collins, dated April 25, 1896, at trial without a jury, Middlesex July 23

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1896.

Notices relating to the Chancery Cause List.

Motions, Petitions, and Short Causes will be taken on the usual days stated in the Michaelmas Sittings paper, with the following exceptions—viz.:

Mr. Justice Chitty.—In consequence of Mr. Justice Chitty sitting for the disposal of his lordship's own witness list from Tuesday, Nov 3, until Saturday, Nov 14 (inclusive), his lordship's motions and unopposed petitions will be taken by Mr. Justice North—that is to say, motions on Thursday, Nov 5, and Thursday, Nov 12; unopposed petitions on Saturday, Nov 7, and Saturday, Nov 14. If the witness list should be taken on any days other than those above appointed, due notice will be given. When the witness list is being taken, further considerations will not be taken on the Tuesdays.

Mr. Justice North.—In consequence of Mr. Justice North sitting for the disposal of his lordship's own witness list from Tuesday, Nov 17, until Saturday, Nov 28 (inclusive), his lordship's motions and unopposed petitions during that time will be taken by Mr. Justice Chitty—that is to say, motions on Thursday, Nov 19, and Thursday, Nov 26; unopposed petitions on Saturday, Nov 21, and Saturday, Nov 28. If witness actions can be taken on any other days than those appointed, due notice will be given.

Mr. Justice Stirling.—In consequence of Mr. Justice Stirling sitting for the disposal of his lordship's own witness list from Tuesday, Nov 3, until Saturday, Nov 14 (inclusive), his lordship's motions and unopposed petitions during that time will be taken by Mr. Justice Kekewich—that is to say, motions and unopposed petitions on Thursday, Nov 5, and Thursday, Nov 12. Witness actions will probably be taken on other days than those mentioned above; of these due notice will be given.

Mr. Justice Kekewich.—The order of business before Mr. Justice Kekewich will be as stated on the Sittings paper. Actions for trial with wit-

nesses will be taken on Tuesday, Nov 17, and continued until the end of the following week. They will also be taken at other times. Notice will be given in the Daily Cause List.

Liverpool and Manchester Business.—Mr. Justice Kekewich will take Liverpool and Manchester business as follows:—

1. Summonses in chambers will be taken on every other Friday afternoon, commencing with Friday, Nov 6.

2. Motions, short causes, petitions, and adjourned summonses on every other Saturday, commencing with Saturday, Nov 7 (except Nov 21).

Mr. Justice Romer will take witness actions every day in the order as they stand in his lordship's cause book.

Summonses before the judge in chambers.—Justices Chitty, North, Stirling, and Kekewich will sit in court the whole day on every Monday during the sittings to hear chamber summonses.

Summonses adjourned into court will be taken (subject to the witness list) as follows:—Mr. Justice Chitty, with non-witness actions, except procedure summonses, which (if any) are taken every Saturday; Mr. Justice Stirling, with non-witness actions. Mr. Justice North on the days stated in the Michaelmas Sittings paper, and on Fridays and Saturdays. Mr. Justice Kekewich on Fridays and Saturdays, and also on other days as the judges may direct.

SPECIAL NOTICE WITH REFERENCE TO THE CHANCERY WITNESS LISTS.

During the Michaelmas Sittings the judges will sit for the disposal of their own witness lists as follows:—

Mr. Justice Chitty will take his witness list for the ensuing fortnight, beginning on Tuesday, Nov 3, and will sit continuously (Monday, Nov 9, excepted) until Saturday, Nov 14.

Mr. Justice North will begin on Tuesday, Nov 17, and sit continuously (Monday, Nov 23, excepted) until Saturday, Nov 28.

Mr. Justice Stirling will begin on Tuesday, Nov 3, and sit continuously (Monday, Nov 9, excepted) until Saturday, Nov 14.

Mr. Justice Kekewich will begin on Tuesday, Nov 17, and sit continuously (Monday, Nov 23, excepted) until Saturday, Nov 28.

N.B.—If the witness list should be taken on any days other than those above appointed, due notice will be given.

During the fortnight when a judge is engaged on his witness list, motions in causes or matters assigned to him (including ex parte motions, but not including motions relating to the postponement of the trial or hearing of any cause or matter in his lordship's list) and also unopposed petitions assigned to him, will be heard by one of his colleagues as follows:—

Those assigned to Mr. Justice Chitty will be heard by Mr. Justice North. Those assigned to Mr. Justice North will be heard by Mr. Justice Chitty.

Those assigned to Mr. Justice Stirling will be heard by Mr. Justice Kekewich.

Those assigned to Mr. Justice Kekewich will be heard by Mr. Justice Stirling.

Chancery Causes for Trial or Hearing.

(Set down to Saturday, October 10, 1896, inclusive.)

Before Mr. Justice CURTIS.
Causes for Trial (with witnesses).
In re The Sovereign Life Assurance Co & Co's Acts adjd claim (as o pending examn of witnesses)
In re The Ramsgate, & Co, ld & Co's Acts mtn (ordered to go into Witness List)
Andrews v Bond act
In re Beaumont Oliveira v Lane act
Prowse v Paige act
Willett v Rideal act
Burton v Wood act
Palmer v Ashford act
In re Trade-Mark No 8,482 of Cecil Fane (trading, &c) and Patents Designs, &c, Acts mtn ordered to go into Witness List
In re Trade-Mark No 180,437 of Monk's Hall & Co, ld, and Opposition thereto of C Fane, &c mtn ordered to go into Witness List
In re Brimmell Brimmell v Mousell act
Hodgson v Hodgson act
Marquis Camden v Roberts Marquis Camden v Philpot act consolidated
Spencer v Roberts Spencer v Philpot act consolidated
Whittham v The Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Ry Co act
Cleminson v Hewitt act
Sellers v Clarke act
In re O de Murrieta & Co, ld O de Murrieta & Co, ld v Industrial & General Trust ld act
Lane v Marie Rose Gold Mining Co, ld act
Strassny v Coltman & Baker act
Gross v Schonzeler act
Gillott v Gillott act
Edwards v Witt act
Pneumatic Tyre Co, ld v Marwood & Cross act
Same v Allum act
Abbott v Chaplow act
Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co, ld v Wilson act
In re The Bulfontein Sun Diamond Mine ld & Co's Acts, 1863 to 1890 mtn of G F W Hope ordered to go into Witness List
Ellam v J Lyons & Co, ld act
Brooks v Lyceet act
Tweedale v Howard & Bullough, ld act
Vassell v Strauss-Collin act
Automatic Coal Gas Retort Co, ld v Mayor, &c, of Salford act
Gulland v De Bernales act
Rogers v Law Union and Crown Fire & Life Inace Co act
Richards v Kirk act
The Pneumatic Tyre Co ld v The Leicester Pneumatic Tyre & Automatic Valve Co act
In re Kruger's Syndicate ld mtn entered in Witness List by order, July 17, 1896
Leeds & Liverpool Canal Co v Manchester Ship Canal Co act
In re Edwards, Sanders v Edwards act
Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, ld v Judah act (pleadings to be delivered)
The Deptford Colour Printing Syndicate, ld v Saunders act
Simpson v Wilmot act
Thompson v Thompson act (transferred from Q. B. Division)
Tribos v Sage act & counter-claim
Colthurst v Leathley act

- In re Treherne Weldon v Williams act
 Turner v Hardaway act
 In re Janes' Petition, 1895, No 10,920 petn ordered to go into Witness List
 Mitchell v J Beach, junr act
 Ratcliff v Gleadows act
 Browne v Beck act
 Davies v Townsend act
 Wood v Ives act
 Lock v Campbell act
 Carlisle Cafe Co, ld v Muse Brothers & Co act set down by order (pleadings to be delivered)
 Hunt v Fripp act
 Farmer v School Board for London act
 Prall v Gann act
 Hallett v Musgrave act
 Tanner v Tanner act
 In re The Bulfontein Sun Diamond Mine, ld & Co's Acts mtn ordered to go into Witness List
 Incandescent Gas Light Co, ld v T Curtis & Co act
 Same Co v R Ainsworth & Co act Causes for Trial (without witnesses).
 In re Lywood Lywood v Wright adjd sums restored
 In re Turner Spencer v Dawson adjd sums
 In re Turner Spencer v Dawson adjd sums advanced by order
 In re Lee Pateson v Miles adjd sums pt hd
 In re Clements Coppin v Wilkin adjd sums pt hd
 Alves v Pent act (stand out of List till sums disposed of by order)
 In re The Paddington Estate Trustees & V & P Act, 1874 adjd sums
 In re Aberdein's Estate adjd sums
 In re Horn & Francis, gent, &c (taxation) adjd sums
 In re C E Bell's Settlement adjd sums
 The Harvey Steel Co v Harvey Continental Steel Co, ld special case
 Storey v British Gold Fields of West Africa, ld mtn entered in Non-Witness List by order
 In re Elliott Elliott v Elliott adjd sums
 In re Brown Brown v Acombe adjd sums (plt dead)
 In re Cosler Humphreys v Gadsden adjd sums
 In re Buller Beauford v Bradshaw adjd sums
 In re The Streatham & General Estate Co (S 16) adjd sums
 Ballard v Milner adjd sums
 In re Little Little v Little adjd sums
 In re Spencer Jarrard v Lake adjd sums
 In re Baxter Baxter v Baxter adjd sums
 In re Meyrick Meyrick v Hargreaves adjd sums
 In re Rogers Mills v Reeves adjd sums
 In re An Arbtn between J Moore & the Exors of W H Moore, dec & In re The Arbitration Act, 1889 special case stated by Umpire
 In re Ponsford Toller v Ponsford adjd sums
 In re Ponsford Brutton v Toller adjd sums advanced by order
 Fell v The Official Trustee of Charity Lands adjd sums
 In re Boys Boys v Hardy adjd sums
 Cottrell v Barker adjd sums
 Anderson v Avery act
 In re J Arnold Slaughter, adjd sums
 In re Woodward Thorley v Woodward adjd sums
 Smith v Collins act set down by order, dated May 22, 1896
 In re Bowles Bowles v Harrington adjd sums
 Sherrin v Grain adjd sums
 In re Peerless Peerless v Smith adjd sums
 In re Wicks Wicks v Wicks adjd sums
 In re Miles Miles v Miles adjd sums to come on with fur con
 In re Murray, Pennington v Denno adjd sums
 In re Same, Same adjd sums
 In re Hodge, Green v Hodge adjd sums
 In re Buchanan, Buchanan v Buchanan adjd sums
 Cator v Blackheath Concert Hall Co adjd sums
 Capel v Hobbs act
 In re Baker, Goldsmith v Goldsmith adjd sums
 In re Johnstone, Harris v Chegwin adjd sums
 In re E Owen, Reeve v Veck adjd sums
 In re Good, Russell v Miles adjd sums
 In re Mortimer, Slater v Taylor adjd sums
 In re E Cook's Estate adjd sums
 In re Abrey & Hughes's Contract & V. & P. Act, 1874 adjd sums
 In re Robinson, Arnold v Robinson adjd sums
 In re Gedge, Gedge v Gedge adjd sums
 In re G Smith, Russell v Summers adjd sums
 In re O T Rhodes, a Solr, &c (taxation) adjd sums
 In re The Same (expte O T Rhodes taxation) adjd sums
 In re Thomson Strickland v Thomson adjd sums
 In re W Wreford, dec adjd sums
 In re Whitaker Ainley v Ainley mtn to vary, entered by order
 Collins v Samuelson adjd sums
 In re Sir R Peel's Trusts In re Von der Heyd's Trusts Peel v Osborn adjd sums
 In re Tocque & Rodyk, Solrs, &c (taxn) adjd sums
 In re Weekes' Settlement & London Brighton & South Coast Ry Co adjd sums
 In re Josse Hall v Josse adjd sums
 Roworth v Featherstone m f j
 In re Hayes & Hulburd's Contract & V & P Act, 1874 adjd sums
 In re Spry & Foretier's Settled Estates & Settled Land Acts adjd sums
 In re Alvey Norburn v Alvey adjd sums
 In re Betts Maclean v Betts adjd sums
 In re Johnston Harris v Chegwyn adjd sums
 In re Macmullen Macmullen v Talbot adjd sums
 In re Waddington Bacon v Bacon adjd sums
 In re Ram Ram v O'Brien adjd sums
 Patrick v Forster m f j
 Wolmerhausen v Gullick adjd sums
 In re Shilson Shilson v Shilson adjd sums
 In re Ashbury Elder v Church adjd sums
 Silcock v Ward m f j (short)
 In re T Gladwin & Charing Cross Ry Act, 1859 adjd sums
 In re Graham & Thomson's Contract & V & P Act, 1874 adjd sums
 Perks v Shepherd act & m f j (short)
 Further Considerations.
 Gore v Fagan fur con
 Calland v Darley second fur con (set down by direction of Chief Clerk)
 In re Willin Cundell v Hanrott fur con adjd from Chambers and two summonses of John Ford, &c
 Baring v Lord Ashburton second fur con
 In re Young Young v Cotter fur con
 Kingsmill v The Italo Britannica Royal Italian Mail Steam Navigation Co, ld fur con
 In re Kemp Kemp v Kemp fur con
 In re Jackman Lee v Jackman second fur con
 Before Mr. Justice NORTH.
 Causes for Trial (with witnesses).
 Collins v Woodfin act (not before Dec 11, 1897)
 The Yorkshire Banking Co, ld v Bingley act (s o until appeal disposed of)
 In re The Consort Deep Level Gold Mines ld & Co's Acts mtn of Messrs Stark & Elliston set down in Witness List by order (s o until further order)
 In re The Same, &c mtn of H Russell-Smith set down in Witness List by order (s o until further order)
 Gill v Brown act
 Hippisley v Sweet act
 In re Pritchard Davies v Evans act
 Hughes, Chenery, & Co v Mines Acquisition, &c, Co, ld (transferred from Q B—to come on with another action not yet set down)
 Davies v Walter act
 Charlton v Duval Restaurants for London, ld act
 Tubbs v General Loan and Discount Co, ld act
 Kelly v Kelly act
 Willis v Sweet act
 Posner v Palmer act
 Harrop v Harrop act
 In re Stevens Cooke v Stevens act
 Goodwin v Hamilton act without pleadings set down by order, May 14, 1896
 Smyth v Maison Helbronner, ld act
 The Aerated Bread Co, ld v Shepherd act
 Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik v H Johnson & Co act
 Longfield v Horsfall act
 Robson v Stevens act
 Bridport v Coulson act & m f j
 Fletcher v Nokes act
 Liquidation Estates Purchase Co, ld v Leigh act
 Fawkes v Lewis act
 Pusey v Sweet act
 Maudsley v Conder act
 Attorney-Gen v Corp'n of Cambridge act
 Milne v West Australian Minerals, &c, Co, ld act
 Fitzwilliams v Lewis act (pleadings to be delivered)
 Caines v Puntis act
 In re The Dunlop Truiffault Cycle Co, ld (mtn ordered to go into Witness List)
 Trotter v Clark act
 Pneumatic Tyre Co, ld v Lee act
 Same v Fleetwood Tyre, Co ld act
 Satchell v Nevill act
 In re Howard Howard v Howard act
 Elliott v Bassett act
 Dickson v Eking act
 Saunders v Price act (without pleadings)
 Popham v Brooks act
 De Vulitch v Sutherland act & counter-claim
 Mossop v Croxford act
 Duleep Singh v Hill act & counter claim
 The Southall Norwood Urban District Council v Monsted act
 Ecroyd v Coulthard act
 Pollard v Weicher act
 Iles v Lewin act
 Leggett v Gardiner act
 In re Carter Carter v Lake act
 Lockyer v Harvey & Co act
 Short v Montefiore act
 Dawson v Thompson act
 The Rand d'Or Mines ld v Heindorf act
 Aktiebolaget Separator v Dairy Outfit Co, ld act
 Kirk v Kirk act
 The London & County Banking Co, ld v Goddard act
 Pneumatic Tyre Co, ld v The Ixion Patent Pneumatic Tyre Co, ld act
 Bowen v The Aerated Bread Co, ld act
 Midland Ry Co v Toplim act
 Laycock v Jamieson & W Tuke act
 Smith v Rowlands act
 C de Murrieta & Co, ld v Galindez act
 Spurgeon v A Spurgeon, ld act
 Wilkinson v Storey act
 Baron v Bernstein act
 In re The Marie Rose Gold Mining Co, ld & Co's Acts (expte R Blackham) motion ordered to go into Witness List
 Venning v Venning, the elder act Attorney-Gen v The Hendon Rural District Council act
 Causes for Trial (without witnesses).
 Prout v Cook act
 Lawrence v Adams act
 In re J Potter Potter v Eyars & Co m f j
 Chapelhow v Scott m f j (short)
 Guardians of Poor of West Derby Union v Met Life Assurance Soc spec case
 Jervis v The Newcastle & Gateshead Waterworks Co act
 Guardians of Poor of West Derby Union v Priestman spec case
 Adjourned Summonses.
 In re Robinson Robinson v Robinson (stand over for an affidavit to be made)
 In re Foster Foster v Foster
 In re Smith Johnson v Punched In re Wortham and Settled Land Acts
 Pratt v Drewry
 In re Elliot, Taylor v Elliot
 In re Wyse, Wyse v Wyse
 In re Marker, Marker v Marker
 In re Broad, Bakewell v Broad
 In re Spalding, Spalding v Shaw (H E Spalding)
 In re Same, Same v Same (T A Spalding)
 In re Richmond, Coleman v Richmond
 In re Wise, Lindsey v Wise
 In re Blakey, Hull v Blakey
 In re Sykes Walker v Sykes
 Day v Kelland
 In re Henley, Alcock v Henley
 In re Rosenthal Wiersbitzky v Deacon
 In re Bell Gedge v Hughes
 In re Adams Adams v Heronpath
 In re Lord De Tabley Leighton v Leighton
 In re Bowes Earl of Strathmore v Vane liberty to postpone conversation
 In re Same Same v Same liberty to abstain from taking proceedings, &c.

In re Henry Rogers, one, &c
In re Reade Webb v Reade
In re Westwood Humphrey v
Westwood
In re Maurice Brown v Maurice

Further Considerations.

Morton v Roberts fur con
In re W Lord Balls v Lord fur
con
Moore v Parr fur con
In re Wells & Co, ld Andrews v
Wells & Co, ld fur con
Lloyds Bank, ld v The Hotel Bel-
gravia, ld fur con

Before Mr. Justice STIRLING.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).
West v Alcock act (deft dead).
Alcoy & Gandia Ry & Harbour Co
ld v Greenhill act
Sawrey v Binns act
Pattle v Hornibrook act
In re Harman Harman v Wise
adj sums (ordered to go into
Witness List)
English v Cooper act
Abbott v Townsend act
Rawlinson v Davies act
Underwood v White act & m f j
Colmer v Bulwago Gold Reefs
Development, ld act & m f j
Chandler v Bradley act
De Lissa v Tyser act
Debenham v Foster, Frere, & Co
act
Bell v Balls act
Chandler v Freeman act and m f j
In re Thompson, Bloomer v Thomp-
son adj sums entered in Witness
List
Wynne v Rising act
Fenny Stratford Town Hall Co ld v
Payne act
Lowe v Sanders act to be heard
with No 25
Haydon v The Lord Mayor, &c of
York act & m f j
Emery v Treacher act
Ross v Ross act
In re Ball Lewis v Ball (claim of
D Jones & Co ld) adj sums
entered as witness act by order
New Moss Colliery Co ld v Man-
chester, Sheffield, &c Ry Co act
Lowe v Sanders act No 19 to be
heard with this
Wilding v Sanderson act & m f j
Tweedale v Howard & Bullough ld
act
Haggenmacher v Watson, Todd, &
Co act
Harding v Fry act
Lewis v Morgan act
Wainwright v Sutton act
Wainwright v Miller act
Shooter v Shooter act
Labouchere v Webb act
Barnes v Story act
De Poix v Burgoyne act
S Fittion & Son v Hamlyn act
Earl of Dudley v Lowe act
McMahon v Bond act
Symons v Ramsey petn ordered to
go into Witness List
Poole v Elliott act
Ajello & Sons v Worsley act
In re Parmiter Parmiter v Parmit-
er act
Automatic Diversions Syndicate v
Urry act
Mayor, &c, of Hastings v Taylor
Same v Same act (consolidated)
Blott v Cowen act
Vanderpant v Arnold act
Randall v E H Glover & Co act
Whalley v Dawson act
Dale v Sellick act
Dickinson v Bristol Tramways &
Carriage Co ld (British Thomson,
Houston ld, third parties) act
Pneumatic Tyre Co ld v Gregson
act
Slace v Poole act

In re Hodgson Cobbold v Hodg-
son act & m f j
Brooks v Lamplugh act
Morris v Kysow act
Incandescent Gas Light Co ld v
Swanne & Co act
Hookham v Johnson & Phillips
act
Whitlark v Dawes act
Felix Hadley & Co ld v F Hadley
act (Birmingham D R)
Jackson v The Cargo Fleet Iron Co
ld act
Gipps v Wynne act & m f j
Rose v Neale act
Summer v Summer act
Horwood v Inskip act
Dale v Powell act
Jarvis v Jarvis act
In re Bland Miller v Bland act
Anderson v Manchester, Sheffield, &
Lincolnshire Ry Co act
Macconchie v J Livingston & Son
act set down by order
Ind, Cooke & Co ld v Davies act
Pneumatic Tyre Co ld v English
Cycle Co act
In re Wright Jarvis v Hayden act
and m f j
Parry v Bulkeley act
Viscount Hood v Coulson act &
m f j
Radcliffe v Mayor, &c, of Ports-
mouth act set down by order
(pleadings to be delivered)
In re Tiffin Tiffin v Hamilton
act
Hewitt v Wyand act
Attorney-Gen v Kirk act
D'Arcy v D'Arcy act
Nicholson v Brown act (transferred
from Q B Division)
Lanchester v Richter act
Jones v Roberts counter-claim set
down by order, May 11, 1896
Underhay v Quinn act
Croschaw v Lyndhurst Ship Co, ld
act
Lord Churston v Buller Buller v
Lord Churston act
Burton v Simpson act
In re Buxton Buxton v Buxton
act
Mardon v Engelbach act
Williams v Jones act without
pleadings
Stokes v France act
In re Swinton Newrick v Astbury
issue for trial
Hawkins v Rhodes act & m f j
Harries & Co v Lock act

Causes for Trial (without witnesses)
and Adjourned Summonses.
Dalton v Fitzgerald adj sums (evi-
dence not complete)
In re Chivell Chivell v Carlyon
act
Bastard v Bastard act (evidence not
complete)
In re Edwards Hope Edwards v
Edwards adj sums
Palmer v Rich special case
In re The Snyder Dynamite Pro-
jectile Co, ld adj sums
In re Read Turner v Read act
without pleadings
In re Roper Roper v Roper adj
sums
In re Orme Hawkins v Orme adj
sums
Page v Ratcliffe two adj sum-
monses, dated April 27 and May
14, 1896 pt hd (October 28)
Same v Same two adj summonses,
dated June 29 and July 24, 1896
pt hd (October 28)
Murray v The Epsom Local Board
adj sums
In re The Mersey Ry Co & Co's
Act, 1867 adj sums
Wood v Middleton adj sums
In re Webb Still v Webb adj
sums

In re The Model Dwellings in Half
Nichol-street, Bethnal Green
adj sums to proceed on matter
of petn
In re J Walthen Walthen v John-
son adj sums
In re Lever Cordwell v Lever
adj sums
Marshall v Snelgrove adj sums
De Montravel v East Argentine Ry
Co, ld act restored to Non-Wit-
ness List by order
Jones v Cooper act
In re Overton Overton v Overton
adj sums
In re Cowper Tynne v Cowper
Cowper v Cowper adj sums
Billings v Sweeting special case
Earp v Walsall Union adj sums
to come on with motn for seques-
tration, on 2nd Motion day in
Sittings, by order, July 21, 1896
Groom v Groom adj sums
In re Cooke Tollemache v Blackett
adj sums
West Hartlepool Corp v Robinson
two adj sums, dated respec-
tively June 21 and 25, 1895
In re Strode Louenda v Adcock
adj sums
MacLeod v Mathews adj sums
Dyer v Collins questions arising on
receiver's account
In re Pommery & Tanner, Solrs,
&c, 1896, P 1,022 adj sums
In re Pommery & Tanner, Solrs,
&c, 1896, P 1,021 adj sums
In re The Western Counties Steam
Bakeries & Milling Co, ld adj
sums
Trevor v Hutchings adj sums
North British, &c v Mackintosh
adj sums
Hough v Sparrow m f j and adj
sums (if not mentioned in
Chambers to stand over to Mich-
aelmas Sittings)
In re Branstom, an infant & Guar-
dianship of Infants' Act, 1886
adj sums (stand over till after
doctor's report)
Debney v Eckett adj sums
In re Hughes Fry v Combs adj
sums
Lancaster Banking Co v The Whi-
cham Mining Co, ld m f j
(short)
In re Norman Hill Bullen v Nor-
man Hill adj sums
Lonsdale v Craven adj sums
In re Priest Hatchard v Priest
adj sums
Hopcraft v Hopcraft adj sums
In re Williams Williams v Grant
adj sums

Before Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).
Tufnell v Elliott act pt hd (deft
dead)
Petty & Sons v Taylor & Co act
Hunt v Rymill act
Moore v London, Edinburgh, &c,
Assce Co, ld act (transferred
from county court)
Cole v Baker act & m f j
Osborne v Board act
The British Insulated Wire Co, ld
v The Fowler Waring Cables Co,
ld act
Attorney-General v Tod Heatley
act
In re Solomon Stead v Scheyer
adj sums with witnesses pt hd
Smart v Tempest act
Collicott v South Staffordshire
Mines, &c, Commissioners act
De Candia v Mann, George & Co
act
Pointer & Sons v Barter act to be
heard with No 20
Freund v Sewell act
Marshall v Tytherleigh act

Earl Howe v Willis act (set down
by deft)
Chalk v Gayton act
The Barry Port & Gwendreath
Valley Ry v Stead act
In re Bayard Lewis v Bayard
act
Barton v Pointer & Sons act (No
13 to be heard with this)
Mason & Mason, ld v Robson act
Jones Bros & Co v J Hallworth &
Son act (Manchester D R)
Hancock v Hancock—act
In re Robinson Brookes v Kemp
act
In re Caudwell Watson v Caudwell
act
Lang v Johnston act
Bladon v Tunbridge Wells, &c, Co
ld act
Cox v Harrison act
Hall v Saunders act
Banfield v Jonas act
Houghton v Fuller, Smith & Turner
act
Mitchell v Pennesfather act
Whitley v Haigh act & motn for
judgt
Wright v The Financial Assoc, ld
act
Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp
Co, ld v Incandescent Gas Light
Co, ld act
Barnes v Haines act
Hoult v Gleadowe act
Gellinger v Gibbs act, motn to
expunge & sums by orders, dated
March 16 and April 14, 1896
Whitfield v Whitfield, Hodgsons &
Brough, ld act
Plant v Bourne act
Jones v Williams act
British Natural Premium Provident
Assoc, ld v Bywater act
Chapman v Devereux act
Foulis v Baron De L'Isle & Dudley
act
London General Omnibus Co, ld v
Hines act
Blandy Jenkins v Earl of Dunraven
act
Pneumatic Tyre Co, ld v Hall Bros
act
Same v Puncture Proof Pneumatic
Tyre Co, ld act
Marshall v Lush & Cook act
Burton v Jennings act
Lloyd v Edwards act
Fells v Warburton act
Coleman v Bucks & Oxon Union
Bank act
In re Cragoe Cragoe v Cragoe (in
re A S Cragoe, an infant) adj
sums
Pullen v Barclay & Sons ld act
(set down by order without
pleadings)
Newcombe v Property & Estates Co
ld act
Peet v Lumb act
Wilson v Aldwinckle act
Foat v Clark act
Groome v Ricci act
Edgcomb v The Incorporated Pro-
prietary ld act
Devon v Cornwall Banking Co, ld v
Honey act
Paul v Paul act
Lock v Marie Rose Gold Mining Co,
ld act
Humphreys v Mackenzie act
In re The Dunlop Truffault Cycle &
Tube Manufacturing Co, ld, &
Co's Act motn of Mrs Shear-
man entered in Witness List by
order, Nov 10
In re Holt In re Rollason Holt v
Holt act
Drapers' Co v Banbury act (with-
out pleadings) Nov 10
Watts v Hanlope Parish Council
act
Cooley v Holt act
In re Howlett Rose v Forster act

Jamieson & Co v Jamieson act
In re Williams Williams v Barcroft act
Dean v Sercombe, Son & Co act
White v Weston act
Frazer v Mozambique Gold Mines, Id act
Pullinger v Barnato act (so until return of Commission)
In re Hilton Webster v Braxton act (Manchester D R)
Tomasson v White act
Howard v Brand act
Hersey v Romer & Haslam act & counter-claim
Fenton v Rolls act
Jenks v Viscount Clifden act
Pratt v Lee act
Farrell v Farrell act
In re The Peruvian Corp'n, Id General, &c, Trust Id v The Peruvian Corp'n Id act
Roberts v Venning act
The Hemp Yarn & Cordage Co, Id v Nelson act
Stepney v The Burry Port, &c, Ry Co act
The Salt Union Id v Harvey act
Hoe & Co v Foster & Sons act (pleadings to be delivered)
Gillard & Co v Warne Brothers act (pleadings to be delivered)
Smith v New Publishing Co, Id act
Gehlen v Munique act

Causes for Trial (without witnesses).
O'Hanlon v McShane m f j (short)
Chapman v Perrett m f j

Adjourned Summonses.

In re Hedley Wilde v Hedley adjd sumns
In re Snape Musgrave v Hose adjd sumns
In re Gadban Gadban v Gadban adjd sumns
In re Forrester Forrester v Forrester (expte Pliffs) adjd sumns
In re Same Same v Same (expte H Forrester) adjd sumns
In re The Countess of Huntingdon's Connection and other Charities &c adjd sumns
In re Bishop's Castle Ry Co (claim of Clearing House Committee) adjd sumns
In re same (claim of W B G Botfield) adjd sumns
In re Nobbs Nobbs v Law Reversionary Interest Soc adjd sumns
In re Piggott Scholefield v Bell adjd sumns
In re Squire Squire v Cockshott adjd sumns
In re Indenture, dated Feb 23, 1894 Evans v Petrin adjd sumns
In re Brooks Brooks v Knight adjd sumns
Thomas v Travis adjd sumns
In re Robson Robson v Robson
In re Martin Edgcombe v Edgcombe adjd sumns
In re Bateman Arnold v Smyth adjd sumns
In re Ashmole Ivens v Maycock adjd sumns
In re Boyle Boyle v Norman adjd sumns
In re Jourdain Jourdain v Jourdain adjd sumns
In re Poulton Poulton v Poulton adjd sumns
In re Rawlings Jenner v Rawlings adjd sumns
In re Lord Beaumont Matheson v Beaumont adjd sumns
In re Appleby Walker v Appleby adjd sumns
Hinshelwood v Rook adjd sumns
Walthamstow Urban District Council v Henwood adjd sumns
In re The Second East Dulwich

745th, &c, Building Soc Miall v Pearce adjd sumns

Further Considerations.

Stearns v Stearns 2nd fur con adjd from Chambers and adjd sumns
In re Wilson Wilson v Pearson fur con adjd from Chambers and adjd sumns
In re Smith Franklin v Wood fur con
In re Parfitt Nash v Clifford Nash v Arnold fur con adjd from Chambers
In re Smith Smith v Thompson fur con

Before Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.

(Sitting as an additional Judge of the Chancery Division.)
Motions.

Companies (Winding-up).

W Brock & Son Id (transfer proceedings)
African Landed Estates Co Id (for discharge of order dated June 21, 1894, as regards applicant)
London & General Bank Id (to compel attendance of witness)
London & West of England Contract Co Id (leave to issue writ of attachment)
Colonial Debenture Corp'n Id (vary order refusing public exmn)
Ormonde Gymnastic Club, Id (for leave to issue writ of attachment)
Hemp Yarn & Cordage Co, Id (to discharge order dated March 7, 1896)
Southern Counties Deposit Bank, Id (to appoint liquidator)
International Commercial Co, Id (for committal)

Chancery Division.

Black v Williams & Victoria Steamboat Asscn, Id (delivery up of possession)
Waites v Hemp Yarn & Cordage Co, Id (m f j)
George Routledge & Sons, Id & reduced (to rectify register)

Companies (Winding-up).

Petitions.

Joseph Bull Sons & Co Id (petn of M T Shaw & Co)
Glamorgan Central Permanent Benefit Building Soc (petn of the Co)
Industrial Securities Investment Co, Id (petn of E A Hamblin)
Bidara Ry and Mines Id (petn of F Thorn)
Woolley Coal Co Id (Yorkshire Banking Co Id)
Dawe & Co, Id (petn of A Witchurch)
Candelaria Waterworks & Milling Co Id (petn of J L Whelen & anr)
Eastern Counties Bacon Factory Id (petn of Lalor and Kindersley)
Otis Steel Co, Id (petn of Laura Relton)
G & S Bracknell Id (ptn of the Continental Bottle Co)
South Kent Water Co (ptn of James Oakes & Co)
Indentors' Union Id (petn of W E Bramall)
Pontypridd Improvements Co Id (petn of P J Dunn and ors)
Goodwins, Jardine & Co Id (petn of the Industrial and General Trust Id)
Louis Tussaud's New Exhibition Id (petn of the Midland Ry Co of Derby)
The Stannum Metal Co Id (petn of H Wallace & Co)
La Buja Mexican Gold Mines Id (petn of Malcolm Wade and ors)

The Tiveli, Leicester Id (petn of J S Haswell)
Armstrong Propeller Co Id (petn of John Steward & Son Id)
Moore Bros & Co Id (petn of Nicholas, Sons & Daniels)
Thomas Edward Brinsmead & Sons Id (petn of W J Richardson)
Turner & Young Id (petn of Pawson & Leafs Id)
Alliance Contracting Co Id (petn of Charles Walter Grimwade)
Dietz, Davis, & Co Id (petn of the Debenture Corp'n Id)
Heilbuth, Claridge, & Co Id (petn of Ariss Bros)
Anderson & Son Id (petn of Morgan Bros)
Alfred Shaw & Co Id (petn of the Co)
City & Westminster Contract Corp'n Id (petn of Elias Harris)
Epsom Racing Stables Id (petn of J T Segrus Id)
F E Nash & Co Id (petn of B J Atterbury)
Wigston Electrical & Engineering Co Id (petn of Taylor and Hubbard)
Securities Insee Co Id and the Joint Stock Companies' Arrangement Act, 1870 (petn of the Co & G S Barnes)
Morocco Bound Syndicate Id (petn of W M Tilson)
Wilson's Food Co Id (petn of Drake, Driver & Co)

Chancery Division.

Tipton Moat Colliery Id & reduced (ptn of Co)
Societe Vinicole de Turquie Id (ptn of Co and shareholders to rescind resolutions)
George Routledge & Sons Id & reduced (petn of the Co)
Old Castle Iron & Tin Plate Co, Id and the Companies' Memorandum of Assoc Act, 1890 (petn of the Co)
Western Tin Plate Works Id and the Companies' (Memorandum of Association Act, 1890 (petn of the Co)

Court Summonses.

Companies (Winding-up).

Lyric Club Id (to set aside proofs)
Lands Allotment Co Id (taxation of bill)
A Salomon & Co Id (remove name from list)
Hemp Yarn & Cordage Co Id (for discovery)
London and General Bank Id (for leave to make a set off)
General Credit Co, Id (to appoint new liquidator)
London & Colonial Finance Corp'n, Id (for declaration as to misfeasance)
Same Matter (to dispense with or postpone cross-exmn)
Economic Fire Office Id (on claim)
Concessions Trust Id (to vary list of contributories)
Asia Id (to vary list of contributories)

Chancery Division.

Stubber v T Daniel & Co Id (for sale)
Same v Same (for leave to cross-examine)
Same v Same (declare dividend)
Same v Same (for discovery)

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).

Companies (Winding up).

Hemp Yarn & Cordage Co, Id (issues of fact)

Chancery Division.

Lescher v Charles Reynolds & Co, Id act

Van Den Bergh's Margarine, Id v T C & W A Crump, Id T C & W A Crump, Id v Van Den Bergh's Margarine, Id act
G H Pohlmann v Mathias & Strickland, Id act

Before Mr. Justice ROMER.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).
Edison Bell Phonograph Corp'n Id v Hough act restored
Ainslie v Gill Bros act (pleadings to be delivered)
Davis v Jewell act (pleadings to be delivered)
In re Farmer Farmer v Crawshaw act
Queensland Investment & Land Mortgage Co Id v O'Connell act and counter-claim (deft E R Drury dead)
In re Reed Reed v Thompson act (deft Thompson bankrupt)
Alston v Alston act
Gladowe v Burton act (deft dead)
Wacogne v. Halse act (deft bkrupt)
Reid v Reid act
Stapleton v Lyles act
Caldwell v Hydro-Oxy Gas Patent Proprietary Id act
Symons v Wood act (pleading to be delivered)
Hargreaves v Nat Oyster & Lobster Culture Co act

Transferred by Order, dated June 30, 1896.

Ehrmann v Ehrman (1894—E—762) act
In re Preston Preston v Bonney act (so till after Taxing Master has made his certificate)
Incandescent Gas Light Co Id v Meteor Incandescent Lighting Co Id act
Ehrmann v Ehrmann (1895—E—1,108) act
Tonbridge Urban District Council v Punnett act pthd
In re Letters Patent, 1887, No. 17,581, granted to O E Lewis & A E Strickler and Patents, &c, Act petn to go into Witness List by order, March 18, 1896
Douglas v Pintch's Patent Lighting Co Id act
Peobles v Crosthwaite Passmore v Crosthwaite act
Waterhouse v Brownbill act
Rowcliffe, Rowcliffe & Hilton Id v Siddall act
In re Weiners Id & Co's Acts, 1862 & 1867 motn entered in Witness List
Fox v Wright act
In re King Stringer v King act and m f j
Thompson v Miller act
Pneumatic Tyre Co Id v Friswell act
Same v East London Rubber Co action set down by order, March 20, 1896
Walker v Hebden act (plt dead)
Levy v Davis act and counter-claim
Hayward v Hayward action
Blackmore v Bagot act (pleadings to be delivered)
Pneumatic Tyre Co, Id. v Birney act
Same v Standard Tyre Co, Id. act
Barnes v Meakin
Meakin v Barnes act and counter-claim
In re Banks Dawes v Sladen act and motn for judgt
Howe v Carlisle Model Building Soc, No 1
Cookson v Carlisle Model Building Soc, No 2 act for trial consolidated
Boall v Cronheim act

Fairweather v Fairweather act and counterclaim
In re Bullwinkle Smith v Robb act
Hicks v Robinson act (s.o. one month after return of order for cross-exam)
Samuel v Gibbon act
Irons v Snow (stand over until pleadings closed)
Vernon v Reynolds act and counter-claim
Adamant Stone & Paving Co, ld v Liverpool Corp'n act
In re The Companies' Act, 1862, & In re The Anglo Gold Fields of Australasia, ld motn entered in Witness List
Bouverie Press, ld v Pitman act
In re Weimers, ld, & Co's Acts, 1862 to 1890 motn entered in Witness List
Tatham v Bromwich act
Wood v Raphael act
Bowler v Stafford act
Foster v Golden Link Mining Co, ld act set down by order
Law Life Assoc Soc v Baron Bateman act & m f j
Woods v The Waitekauri Extended ld act
Ind, Coops & Co, ld Barwick act
Brooks v Whalley act
Lord Hastings v Ewen act
Defries v Sherwood & Sons act
Scott v Hamling & Co, ld act
Scott v Hull Steam Faring & Ice Co, ld act not before Nov 7 liberty to apply to fix day for trial
Stears v Halliley act
Commissioners of Sewers of Level of Havering v Fairhead act
In re The Marie Rose Gold Mining Co ld & Co's Acts (expte Newman) motn entered in Witness List (to come on with actions)
Vyner v North Eastern Ry Co act
The Pneumatic Tyre Co ld v Swift & Co act set down by order dated April 24, 1896
Robinson v Robinson act
London & County Banking Co ld v Preston act
In re Lewis Reece v Todd act
Pneumatic Tyre Co ld v Powell & Barstow act
Simpson v Hughes act
Armstrong v Hughes act
Thunder v Barnato Bros act (s.o. 21 days after delivery to depts of pit's answer to interrogatories, June 10, 1896)
Hollings v Hollings act
In re The Marie Rose Gold Mining Co ld & Co's Acts (expte W J Sloper) motn entered in Witness List
In re The Same (expte A Voight) motn entered in Witness

List In re The Same (expte W Skinner) motn entered in Witness List
In re The Same (expte J Cocking) motn entered in Witness List
In re The Same (expte J E Paice) motn entered in Witness List to come on with actions No 92 and 93
Bletcher v The Hatfield Chase Warping & Improvement Co act
In re Roberts Knight v Roberts act
Duncan & Co v Greenhill act
Griffin v Leonard, Boul & Co ld act
Smith v Sykes act
Thomas v Travis act
Irvine v Tennant act
Jackson v Best of Boys Publishing Co ld act
Kersey v Bexley Heath Ry Co act
Wimshurst, Hollick & Co ld v National Telephone Co act
Lewis v Jones act (without pleadings)
Prust v The Marie Rose Gold Mining Co ld act
Stanley v The Same Co act seven motns to come on with these actions
Nash's Patent Book Sewing Machine Co ld v Nasch act
In re Turner Barker v Ivey act and third party notice
In re Dellwik's Patent, No 2,110 of 1890 petn ordered to go into Witness List (s o till after application to amend)
Winch v Flight act
Rymer v McIlroy act
Menzies v Addleshaw act
Roberts v Honduras Government, &c, Co, ld act
United Trust Co, ld v Menzies act
Farr v Hiscock act
Cook v Winstanley act
Ridges v Langley act
Barritt v Bryan, Donkin & Co, ld act
In re Cotton Buckett v Cotton act
Hicks v National Telephone Co, ld act
Inman v Goss act
Howells v Williams act
W. Clover, Ld v Clover act
Harris v County Council of Northamptonshire action
The Canadian and American Mortgage & Trust Co, Ld v Menzies act
Lancelotte v. Shepherd action
Manchester Trust Ld v Menzies act
In re The Marie Rose Gold Mining Co, Ld & Co's Act (expte C. A. Harzer) motn. entered in Witness List (to come on with actions Nos. 92 & 93)

Room, No. 170, at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on and after the 10th November.

The Parties are to meet in the Ante-room of Masters' Chambers, and the Summonses will be inserted in the Printed List for the day after the Summonses to be heard before the Master sitting in Chambers, and will be called over by the Attendant on the respective Rooms for a first and second time at 11.30, and will be dealt with by the Master in the same manner as if they were returnable at Chambers.

BY ORDER OF THE MASTERS.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

The following Judges will remain in Town:—HAWKINS, J., CAVE, J., WITTE, J., LAWRENCE, J., WRIGHT, J., COLLINS, J., during the whole of the Circuits; the other Judges till their respective Commission Days.

	NORTHERN.	WESTERN.	N. EASTERN.	N. & S. WALES AND CHESTER.	S. EASTERN.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	AUTUMN ASSIZES, 1896.
	Bruce, J. Kennedy, J. Carlisle Lancaster Manchester 2 (Gr. & Crim.) Liverpool 3 (Gr. & Crim.) Manchester 1 (Civil to continue until finished)	Charles, J. Salisbury Dorchester Taunton Bodmin Exeter Winchester Bristol (End)	Granham, J. Vaughan Williams, J. Newcastle Durham York Leeds 2 (Gr. & Crim.) (End)	Mathew, J. Carmarvon Ruthin Chester Carmarthen Swansea Newcastle (Civil Business) (End)	Follock, E. Cambridge Ipswich Norwich Chelmsford Hertford Maidstone Leeds (End)	Day, J. Aylesbury Bedford Northampton Leicester Lincoln Derby Nottingham Lancaster (Gr. & Crim.) (End)	L. C. J. of England. Reading Oxford Worcester Gloucester Monmouth Hereford Shrewsbury Stafford Birmingham (Gr. & Crim.) (End)	Commission Days. Monday, Oct. 26 Tuesday " 27 Wednesday " 28 Thursday " 29 Friday " 30 Monday, Nov. 3 Tuesday " 4 Wednesday " 5 Thursday " 6 Friday " 7 Saturday " 8 Monday " 9 Tuesday " 10 Wednesday " 11 Thursday " 12 Friday " 13 Saturday " 14 Monday " 15 Tuesday " 16 Wednesday " 17 Thursday " 18 Friday " 19 Saturday " 20 Monday " 21 Tuesday " 22 Wednesday " 23 Thursday " 24 Friday " 25 Saturday " 26 Monday " 27 Tuesday " 28 Wednesday " 29 Thursday " 30 Friday " 31 Saturday " 1 Monday " 2 Tuesday " 3 Wednesday " 4 Thursday " 5 Friday " 6 Saturday " 7 Monday " 8 Tuesday " 9 Wednesday " 10 Thursday " 11 Friday " 12 Saturday " 13 Monday " 14 Tuesday " 15 Wednesday " 16 Thursday " 17 Friday " 18 Saturday " 19

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

MASTERS IN CHAMBERS FOR MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1896.

A. to F.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Master Johnson. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Master Pollock on and from 29th October. Master Kaye will attend 24th and 27th October.

G. to N.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Master Butler. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Master Walton.

O. to Z.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Master Archibald on and from 9th November. Master Kaye until 7th November, inclusive. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Master Manley Smith on and from 10th November. Master Wilberforce until the 7th November, inclusive.

A. to F.—All applications by Summons or otherwise in Actions assigned to Master Kaye are to be made returnable before him in his own Room, No. 181, at 11.30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on and after the 9th November.

G. to N.—All applications by Summons or otherwise in Actions assigned to Master Macdonell are to be made returnable before him in his own Room, No. 183, at 11.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

O. to Z.—All applications by Summons or otherwise in Actions assigned to Master Wilberforce are to be made returnable before him in his own

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSORS.—Before purchasing or renting a house, have the Sanitary Arrangements thoroughly Examined by an Expert from The Sanitary Engineering Co. (Carter Bros.), 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Fee for a London house, 2 guineas; country by arrangement. (Established 1875).—[Advrt.]

THE PROPERTY MART.

SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

Oct. 26.—Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE, at the Mart, at 2, the Freehold Estate known as "Goff's Hill," near Crawley, Sussex, consisting of mansion, with outbuildings, and 87 acres of park land. Solicitors, Messrs. Trower, Freeling, & Parkin, London. (See advertisement, p. 3, Oct. 10.)

Oct. 27.—Mr. ALFRED RICHARDS, at the Mart, at 2, Gas and Water Companies' Shares. (See advertisement, p. 4, Oct. 17.)

Oct. 28.—Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOUSFIELD, at the Mart, at 2, an entire Adventurer's Share in the New River Co. Solicitors, Messrs. Long & Gardiner, London. (See advertisement, p. 3, Oct. 10.)

Oct. 29.—Messrs. STIMSON & SONS, at the Mart, at 2, FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, WITH REVERSIONS, secured upon houses at Dockhead (solicitors, Messrs. Pennington & Son, London); secured upon houses at Rotherhithe (solicitors, Messrs. Button & Co., London);

secured upon property at Norwood (solicitor, E. Chester, Esq., Newington-butts); and secured upon property at Welling, Kent, and Stratford (solicitors, Messrs. Stones, Morris, & Stones, London). (See advertisement, p. 4, Oct. 17.)

RESULT OF SALES.

On Oct. 15 Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, & OAKLEY offered for sale at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, about 1,084 acres of land near Ivybridge, producing about £1,598 yearly, and about 752 acres on the River Yeald, near Plymouth, producing about £1,090 per annum. Of the former about 1,015 acres were sold for £90,980, and the latter realized £19,835. Negotiations are in hand for the unsold lots. This result is deemed very satisfactory.

WINNING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

NARBOROUGH AND EMBURY GRANITE QUARRIES CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Oct 9, directed to be heard on Oct 23. Creditors & Vizard, 65, Lincoln's inn fields, agents for Orwston & Co, Leicester, solors for petners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 27

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BLOOMSBURY AND GENERAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 7, to send particulars of their claims to F. R. Smith & Sons, 133, Aldersgate st, solors for trustees for dissolution

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

GRAPE BRANDY CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 2, to send their claims and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr Thomas William Gilbert, Devereux bldg, Devereux st, Temple. Laffear & Co, 110, Cannon st, solors to liquidator

MOROCCO BOUND SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Sept 25, directed to be heard on Wednesday, Oct 23. W. Musker-Tilson, 392, Strand, solor, petner in person. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 27

STANNUM METAL CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Aug 12, directed to be heard on Oct 8. Flesse & Son, 15, Old Jewry chimbr, solors for petners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 27

THOMAS HOYLE & SONS, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 30, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims, to Messrs Robert John Wood and William Morell Neild, Mayfield Print Works, Manchester. Aston Harwood & Somers, Manchester, solors for liquidators

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

GOOD INTENT BENEFIT SOCIETY, Infants' Schoolroom, Silcoe, Amptill Beds. Oct 14
LOYAL WYNDSTAY LODGE, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY, FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Hampden Arms, Acrefair, Rusdon, Denbigh. Oct 14
TINGEWICK SCHOOL UNION FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Old Schoolroom, Tinglewick, Bucks Oct 14

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

ABBEY, THOMAS, York Dec 10 Crombie, York
BELL, SARAH, Northumbld Oct 21 Baty & Fisher, Hexham
BENTLEY, ARTHUR FRANK, Bury, Newspaper Proprietor Nov 9 Bertwistle, Bury
BIRNS, THOMAS, Bingley, Yorks, Innkeeper Nov 7 Bedford, Bingley
CHAYTON, HENRY JOHN, Somerleyton, Kidderminster Nov 2 Ivens & Morton, Kidderminster
CULMER, FRANCES, Newmarket Oct 23 Ennon, Newmarket
DICKINSON, HENRY BACON FACTOR, Crickdale, Wilts Oct 31 Budd & Co, Bedford row
EATWELL, JOHN, Clapham Nov 11 Yielding & Co, Vincent sq
GARNAWAY, WILLIAM, Bittiside pk, Southampton, Barge Owner Nov 30 Coxwell & Pope, Southampton
GOLLAND, ANN SMITH, Swinton, Lancs Nov 14 Dendy & Patterson, Manchester
HALLOWS, ELIZABETH, Old Colwyn, N Wales Oct 30 Boyle & Picton, Liverpool
HIGGS, JOHN, Liverpool, Ironmonger Nov 2 Rehders & Higgs, Mincing ln
HINKINS, JOSEPH JOHN, Saltisford, Warwick, Beer Retailer Nov 8 Lloyd & Davies, Manchester
HODGSON, JOHN PERKS, Warwick, Glass Painter Nov 6 Handley & Co, Warwick
HOBBSLEY, MRS MARY ANN, Sinnington, Yorks Oct 24 Pearson & Co, Malton
HUDSON, MARY, Lancaster gate, Hyde Park Oct 30 Snow & Co, Gt St Thomas Apostle
KAY, BETSEY, Manchester Nov 20 Cooper & Sons, Manchester
KEESLEY, JOHN, Clapham Oct 31 Hogan & Hughes, Martin's lane
KNOWLES, GEORGE WHITELOCK, Leek, Silk Manufacturer Nov 2 Winn, Askrigg, RSO
LOVELADY, WILLIAM HENRY, Southport Nov 13 Kennedy & Glover, Ormskirk
MALLINSON, ARTHUR, Killara Lilydale, Victoria, Australia Oct 17 Horsfield, Barnsley
MARTIN, ELIZA, Brixham, Devon Nov 6 Roberts & Andrew, Exeter
NEWCOMBE JAMES RING, Waterloo, Hants Nov 10 Williams, Camberwell rd
PADDON, JOHN EDWARD, Fareham, Hants Nov 11 Hellard & Son, Portsmouth
PARK-YATES, EDMUND WALDEGRAVE, Chester Dec 3 Earle & Co, Manchester
PLATT, ANN, Denton, Lancs Oct 30 Woolfenden, Denton
PRESTON, JAMES, Liverpool Nov 16 Wright & Co, Liverpool
RESHAW, JOHN, Sheffield, Tool Maker Dec 31 Burdalen & Co, Sheffield
SMITH, ELISA, Brighton Nov 14 Upperton & Bacon, Brighton
THOMPSON, ISABELLA ADAM, Windermere, Westmoreland Nov 30 Smithson & Teasdale, York
THOMPSON, THOMAS, Windermere, Westmoreland Nov 30 Smithson & Teasdale, York
TWELOW, JAMES, Salford, Lancs Dec 25 Withington, Manchester
VAN-LANGENDONCK, LEON LOUIS FRANCOIS, Winchester Nov 16 Scotney & Shenton, Winchester
WAINWRIGHT, JOHN, Thurstons, York, Builder Nov 10 Dransfield & Hodgkinson, Penistons

WILKINSON, JOHN, Pocklington, Yorks, Farmer Nov 25 Robson, Pocklington
WINTERBOTTOM, HELEN, Eccles, Lancs Nov 14 Dendy & Paterson, Manchester

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 9.

BAKER, FRANK, Bromley Nov 9 Gattard Clarke, Cannon st
CLEGG, ROBINSON TURNER, Worston, Lancs Dec 10 Baldwin & Co, Clitheroe
COOPER, AUGUSTUS HENRY, Mundesley, Norfolk Oct 30 Ward & Co, Gracechurch at
CORTIS, SARAH, Bainton, Lancs Dec 5 Whiteside, Preston
DIXON, WILLIAM, Brighton Nov 23 Mellows, Fenchurch bldg
DRUMMOND-HAY, ELLEN MARIAN, Folkestone Nov 31 Radcliffe & Co, Craven st
DUFFY, THOMAS WILSON, Nottingham Dec 31 Green & Williams, Nottingham
EDWARDS, RICHARD, Merioneth Nov 4 Rowlands, Machynlleth
GAMBLE, WILLIAM ALFRED, Wotton Llewellyn & Ackrill, Tunstall, Staffs
HERRING, GEORGE, Bexley, Kent Nov 30 Barnes & Bernard, Finsbury cross
HUGHES, EDWARD, Ellesmere, Salop, Farmer Nov 7 Read, Blackpool
HUMPHREYS, EDWARD, Carnarvon, Hotel Keeper Nov 5 Hugh Jones & Co, Carnarvon
JENNEDALE, MARGARET, Llandudno, Carnarvon Nov 10 Pugh & Bone, Llandudno
LANCASTER, HENRY, Wigan, Lancs, Draper Nov 12 Amos Jacques, Wigan
LANKESTER, ROBERT LAWRENCE, Whitechapel High st Oct 31 Ashbridge, Whitechapel road
LAW, ELIZABETH, Camberwell Jan 1 Justice Ford, Brighton
LISTER, AUGUSTA FENELope ANNE, Burwash, Sussex Oct 31 Haddon Owen, Louth
MANN, JESSE, Blackpool Nov 23 Boocock, Halifax
MAY, JANE, Maidenhead Nov 1 Cooke & Co, Wokingham
PARKER, ALEXANDER, Deptford Nov 25 Marchant & Co, Deptford
PILLING, THOMAS, Walton, Lancaster Nov 8 McGowen, Liverpool
READ, BETSEY GAMBLE, Norwich Nov 10 Stevens & Co, Norwich
RICHARDSON, JAMES, Old Shildon, Durham Nov 7 Meek, Middlesborough
ROBINSON, EDWARD, Forest Hill, Kent Nov 9 Edwards, Gray's inn sq
ROWE, JOHN, Rochester Nov 6 Skinner, Quality ct
SHEPHERD, JONATHAN, Whitehaven, Architect Nov 5 Thompson, Whitehaven
SINGLAIR, JOHN, Northumberland Nov 20 Clayton & Gibson, Newcastle upon Tyne
STUART, GEORGE, Lewisham hill, Kent, Merchant Nov 30 Smith & Co, Broad st
TACEY, DALTON, Doncaster, Physician Nov 16 Atkinson & Son, Doncaster
TAMPION, SARAH, Colchester Dec 5 Beaumont & Son, Coggeshall
WATKINSON, HENRY, Spalding, Lincs Oct 31 Calthrop & Bonner, Spalding
WATSON, JOHN, Sheffield Nov 17 Wightman & Parker, Sheffield
WELLES, ANNE, Chesterton, Cambs July 15 Leathes Prior, Norwich
WILLIAMS, ANNE, Losells, Aston, Warwick Nov 16 Wood & Co, Birmingham
WILSON, ROBERT, Norwich Nov 10 Stevens & Co, Norwich

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

BACOT, ARTHUR, Paris, Stockbroker Nov 14 Morley & Co, Gresham House
BALDWIN, MRS SALLY, Plumstead Nov 14 Sampson, Queen st, Cheapside
BATTERSBY, WORSLEY, Knowle, Dunster, Somerset, JP Nov 30 Norris & Sons, Liverpool
BRANDLAND, BENJAMIN, Leeds, Traveller Nov 1 Armstrong & Coates, Leeds
BRAGO, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Moreton Hampstead, Devon Nov 30 Baker & Co, Newton Abbot
CHAMBERS, JOHN HENRY, Sheffield, Commercial Traveller Nov 1 Neal, Sheffield
CRAWES, TOM, Maygrove rd, Brondesbury Nov 10 Fishers, Essex at
CURLING, ALFRED, Herne Bay, Kent, Butcher Dec 1 Kingsford & Co, Canterbury
DANIELL, ALFRED HORATIO Sisson, Queen Victoria st Nov 30 Rose-Innes & Co, Billiter sq bldgs
DAVIS, GEORGE FREDERICK, Whitefriars st Nov 11 Montgomery White, Hastings
DEWICK, MARIA, Retford Oct 31 Besocky, East Retford
EDMONDSON, WILLIAM, Durham Oct 31 Chapman & Son, Durham
GASKELL, HENRY, Far Moor, Orrell, nr Wigan Nov 1 Wright & Appleton, Wigan
GORDON, WILLIAM MAXWELL, Ventnor, I of W Nov 17 St Barbe & Co, Delahay st
GRUBB, HENRY, Mile End Nov 23 Ashbridge, Whitechapel rd
HALL, THOMAS, Stevens County, Washington, USA Nov 23 Murray & Co, Birchln lane
LACE, JOHN WILLIAM, Pill Vicarage, nr Bristol Nov 25 O'Donoghue & Anson, Bristol
LEEDHAM, CHARLES, Burton on Trent Nov 9 Richardson, Burton on Trent
MICHELL, HESTER LOUISA, Ventnor, I of W Dec 1 Kingsford & Co, Canterbury
MILES, HARRIETTE ANNE, Bayswater Nov 20 Turner & Co, King st
MITCHELL, JAMES HERBERT, Brantam, Sowerby, Yorks, Farm Labourer Nov 1 Leach, Halifax
MOLLEN, RICARDO, Eltville, Birkdale, Lancs, Merchant Nov 28 Ashworth & Inman, Manchester
MORRY, JOHN, Netherbury, Dorset Nov 14 Sparks & Blake, Crewkerne
NEWLYN, NICHOLAS SAMBOURKE, Christchurch, Hants, Hotel Proprietor Nov 9 Bidson D Sharp & Rumsey, Christchurch
SHELL, MARY, Denwick, Northumberland Nov 23 Hindmarsh, Alnwick
SKIDMORE, THOMAS, Derby, Farmer Nov 9 Bennett & Co, Buxton
SMITH, CHARLES, Nicholas lane Nov 14 Chamberlayne & Short, Lincoln's inn fields
SPENCER, ELI, Lincoln Nov 13 Burtonshaw & Candall, Crowle, Doncaster
TERRY, DAVID JAMES, Gravesend Nov 30 Troughton, Gravesend
THOMASON, GEORGE YEOVILLE, Edgbaston Nov 10 Gem & Co, Birmingham
WALKER, THOMAS, Burton on Trent, Corn Dealer Nov 11 Burton, Burton on Trent
WEBSTER, PORRITT, Scarborough Nov 27 Hick, Scarborough
WHITE, AMELIA, Stevens County, Washington, USA Nov 23 Murray & Co, Birchln ln
WHITELY, MARTHA, Huddersfield Nov 10 Laycock & Co, Huddersfield
WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Sheffield, Grocer Nov 30 Burdakin & Co, Sheffield

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

ABSON, EDWARD, Ramsgate Nov 24 Burch & Co, Spring grdns
BASE, ELIZABETH ANN, Lydd, Kent Nov 16 Laaroyd & Co, Coleman st

BROWN, JAMES HAMILTON, Third Mate on the ss Drummond Castle Nov 14 Remnant & Sanders, Lincoln's inn fields
 BUTLER, HENRY, Fenchurch bldgs Nov 30 Hilleary's, Fenchurch bldgs
 CARTER, MARY, Huddersfield Nov 18 Brook & Co, Huddersfield
 CHAPMAN, PHILIP ROBERT, Bexley Heath, Vestry Clerk Nov 11 Baynes, Bexley Heath
 CLARKE, the Rev Canon CHARLES LEOPOLD STANLEY, St Leonards on Sea Nov 14 Clarke, Melplash, Dorset
 COOPER, FREDERICK, Tufston st, Westminster Nov 25 Draper & Son, Vincent sq, Westminster
 CROOK, ARTHUR JOHN, Leicester Oct 26 Wright, Leicester
 CROSS, SARAH SOPHIA, Bath Oct 23 Cousins, Cardiff
 CUTHELL, REBECCA, Ponteland, Northumberland Dec 1 Williamson & Marshall, Newcastle upon Tyne
 DAVEY, FREDERICK STAINES, Upper Charlton st, Fitzroy sq, Licensed Victualler Nov 21 Percy Becher, Bedford row
 FOSTER, JOSEPH, Kingston upon Hull Dec 1 Townsend, Hull
 HALL, ARTON, Old Trafford, Lancs Oct 31 Simpson & Price, Manchester
 HARRISON, CHARLES, Canshalton, Surrey Nov 30 Carr & Son, Rood In
 HARRING, Rev RICHARD STYLMAN, Islington Nov 1 Lee & Co, The Sanctuary, Westminster
 HESSEWOOD, RICHARD, Plaistow, Essex, Engineer Nov 16 Pamfry, Paternoster row
 HOBLYN, FRANCIS PARKER, and ALICIA BONNE HOBLYN, Bath Dec 24 Chesterman, Bath
 HUGGINS, GEORGE, Wymondham, Norfolk, Farmer Nov 25 Backham & Sayer, Norwich
 HUMPHREYS, HENRY WILLIAM, Twickenham Nov 26 Skewes & Co, Richmond
 KIRKBAK, ELIZABETH, Bowdon, Chester Nov 12 Gray & Co, Staple inn
 LANDETH, GEORGE, Bethnal Green Dec 1 Hussey, King st
 LANDETH, JOHN COWEN, Whitley, Northumbria Nov 15 Ryott & Swan, Newcastle upon Tyne
 MASON, JOHN, Leicester Dec 15 Stretton & Aysom, Leicester
 NEALE, MARY, Chelmsford, Essex Oct 31 Challinors, Hanley
 NIELD, HENRY RICHARD, Manchester, Drysalter Nov 12 Barrow & Smith, Manchester
 OATES, THOMAS, 8th Shields Nov 7 Marshall & Bootman, 8th Shields
 PORTER, ADELAIDE, Exeter Nov 1 Petherick & Sons, Exeter
 RILEY, EZRA, Shuttleworth, nr Bury Nov 21 Wild & Wild, Ramsbottom
 ROBINSON, Mrs ELIZABETH ANN, Blackpool Dec 1 Garnett & Jackson, Burnley
 ROBINSON, THOMAS, Kingston upon Hull Dec 1 Townsend, Hull
 SANKEY, SARAH JANE, Ashford, Kent, Grocer Nov 9 Hallett & Co, Ashford
 SHAW, ESTHER, Gravesend Nov 11 Baynes, Dartford

SIMMONS, SIMON, Mile End Nov 20 Herman, Barthomew close
 SHAPES, MARGARET, Stoke Newington Nov 16 Stubbs, John st, Bedford row
 THORNTON, ANNA JANETTE, Queen's grds Nov 30 Smith & Co, Birmingham
 WINCH, ALFRED WILLIAM, Baines Dec 14 Nowell, Chancery ln

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Bamfurn, Northumbria Dec 1 Dickson & Co, Alnwick
 BAYER, FREDERIC BENJAMIN, Camberley, Surrey Nov 9 Southwell, Carnhill
 BELCOMBE, HENRY STEPHENS, Kempsey, Worcester Nov 17 Ware & Sons, York
 DELAHAYE, JOSEPH JOSEPH, Camberwell, Egg Importer Nov 30 Jordwell, Old Serjeant's inn, Chancery lane
 EDWORTHY, EDMUND, Sampford Courtenay, Devon Nov 16 Friend & Co, Exeter
 ESCOMBE, ROBERT, Austin Friars, Stockbroker Nov 28 Gillman, Southampton st, Holburn
 FERTON, MARGARET, Tiverton, Devon Dec 1 Davidson & Morris, Queen Victoria st
 FERRY, SUSANNAH, Markfield, Leicester Nov 25 Stevenson & Son, Leicester
 GRIFFIN, SAMUEL, Finchley Nov 30 Haynes & Claremont, Bloomsbury sq
 HAYWARD, ROBERT CAPON, Ipswich Nov 27 Welton, Woodbridge
 HEAP, MARGARET, Ashton under Lyne Nov 16 Clayton & Son, Ashton under Lyne
 HODGE, SYDNEY BRYANT, Islington Dec 1 Fowler & Co, Clement's lane
 HODGE, SELINA SCOTT, Hornsey Dec 1 Fowler & Co, Clement's lane
 HUNT, WILLIAM HENRY, Newport, Mon Dec 1 Stirling, Winchester House, Old Broad st
 LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, Wandsworth Dec 1 Harrison & Powell, Raymond bldgs
 MOORE, JOSEPH, Keppell mews North, Russell sq, Cab Proprietor Nov 2 Lawrie Armistage, New inn, Strand
 PAGE, MARY, Heigham, Norwich Dec 15 Francis & Back, Norwich
 PLAW, ELIZABETH, Birkenhead Dec 1 Layton & Springmann, Liverpool
 PLAW, HENRY, Birkenhead Dec 1 Layton & Springmann, Liverpool
 SKINNER, WILLIAM, Epperstone, Nottingham, Publican Dec 1 Oxley & Coward, Rotherham
 SMITH, SARAH, Seadley, Pendleton, Lanc Dec 1 Dixon & Linnell, Manchester
 STRACHAN, WILLIAM, Newcastle upon Tyne Dec 1 Richardson, Newcastle upon Tyne
 VARDON, CATHERINE, St Leonard's on Sea Dec 1 Miller & Co, Savile row
 VICKERS, ELIZA, Holywell, Flint Nov 16 Cope, Holywell
 WAKEN, JANE, Tavistock, Devon Nov 20 Johnstone, Tavistock
 WELLER, JOHN WILLIAM, Burnley Nov 7 Creeke & Son, Burnley

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, October 13.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ALDERSON, JOHN THOMAS, West Hartlepool Sunderland Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
 ARMSTRONG, ANDREW, Carlisle, Tailor Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 ASTON, WILLIAM HENRY, Devonport, Licensed Victualler Plymouth Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 BANFIELD, EBERNEZER, Seaford, Sussex, Ironmonger Lewes Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 BARTLETT, JOHN, Corsham, Wilts, Carpenter Bath Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 BOTTOMLEY, FRANK, Halifax Halifax Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 BOULTING, ARTHUR, 8th Kensington, Draper High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Oct 9
 BOOTH, JAMES, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer Nottingham Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 9
 BORDON, RICHARD ARTHUR, Madeley, Salop Madeley Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 BUTCHER, SHELL, Lavington, Wilts, Yeoman Bath Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 COCKING, WILLIAM HENRY, Camborne, Cornwall, Carrier Truro Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 CUTFORTH, HERBERT, Sutton, Lancs, Publican Boston Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 DANIEL, JOHN WILLIAM, Scarborough, Grocer Scarborough Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 DOWDET, HENRY AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Southampton, Outfitter Poole Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 ELLIOTT, FREDERICK, Haverfordwest, Tailor Pembroke Dock Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 ESKELL, ANNIE VIOLET, Hanover sq, Oxford st High Court Pet Sept 11 Ord Oct 9
 GODFREY, DAVID, Harborough Bradford Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 GOUZE, GEORGE, Cardiff Cardiff Pet Sept 28 Ord Oct 9
 HALFORD, HENRY WYATT, Chasetown, nr Walsall, Milliner Walsall Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 HARTFIELD, ALBERT DAVID, Landport, Baker Portsmouth Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 HATTERSLEY, HERBERT, Nottingham, Cutler Nottingham Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 JONES, CLERMONT CHARLES, Senghennydd, Glam, Baker Pontypridd Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 JONES, WILLIAM, Llangeferri, Anglesey, Blacksmith Bangor Pet Sept 26 Ord Oct 9
 LEAVER, GEORGE CHARLES, West Kensington, Zinc Worker High Court Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 LEOT, JONATHAN, Trowbridge, Confectioner Bath Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 LONG, FRANCIS THOMAS, Ryde, I of W, Coachbuilder Newport Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 MATTHEWS, ALBERT, Bath, Butcher Bath Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 MILWARD, BENET, Myddleton rd, Bowes Park, Builder Croydon Pet Aug 20 Ord Oct 6
 MOSES, WILLIAM HENRY, Plymouth, Mason, Plymouth Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 OWEN, JOSEPH, Rhyl, Plints Bangor Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 OWENS, JOHN, Morriston, Swansea Swansea Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9

PICKERING, ALBERT, Blackburn, Manufacturer Blackburn Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 PLAYDON, GEORGE ANDREW, Bradford, Yorks, Bradford Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 POWELL, HOWELL, Pontypridd, Builder Pontypridd Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 QUORN, FREDERICK ALBERT, Upton Park, Essex High Court Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 ROBERTS, HUGH, Newton by Chester Chester Pet Sept 28 Ord Oct 9
 SCRIVEN, JOSEPH, Malvern Link, Baker Worcester Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 SHACKLETON, THOMAS ARTHUR, Southill, nr Batley, Tailor Dewsbury Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 SHEARING, MORRIS, Verwood, Dorset, Baker Poole Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 9
 SIMMONS, CHARLES EDWARD, Shanklin, I W, Carriage Proprietor Newport Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 SMITH, CHARLES ALFRED, Bournemouth, Cabinet Maker Poole Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 SOUTHGATE, TUFNELL B, Northumbria avenue High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord Oct 8
 STAINFORTH, EPHRAIM, Hucknall Torkard, Notts, Builder Nottingham Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 SUTCLIFFE, JOHN TAYLOR, Halifax Halifax Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 SUTTER, THOMAS, Aldershot, Jeweller Guildford Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
 WALKER, RICHARD JOHN, Swindon, Wilts, Baker Swindon Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
 WINDUST, CHARLES A, Tooting, Surrey Wandsworth Pet Sept 7 Ord Oct 8
 WITHERS, ALFRED STANLEY, Liverpool Liverpool Pet Aug 20 Ord Oct 8
 YEADON, JOHN FRANCIS, Yeadon, Yorks, Outfitter Leeds Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Oct. 2:

NEWTON, SAMUEL ELLIOTT COLLISON, Kingston upon Hull Commission Agent Kingston upon Hull Pet Sept 4 Ord Sept 29

FIRST MEETINGS.

ASH, ABRAHAM, and WILLIAM WYNARD, Walsall, Brown Saddlers Oct 22 at 11 Off Rec, Walsall
 BAKER, JOHN, Newcastle on Tyne, Boot Dealer Oct 26 at 11.30 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne
 BARTLETT, JOHN, Corsham, Wilts, Carpenter Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Corn st, Bristol
 BOTTOMLEY, FRANK, Halifax, Overlooker Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec, Halifax
 BRACEBRIDGE, FREDERICK, and WILLIAM ROUND, Stourbridge, Coachbuilders Oct 21 at 2 Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge
 BUCKLER, SAMUEL JAMES, Rotherham, Engine Tender Oct 22 at 2.30 Off Rec, Figtree lane, Sheffield
 COATES, GEORGE, Durham Oct 20 at 2 Three Tuns Hotel, Durham
 COCKING, WILLIAM HENRY, Camborne, Cornwall, Carrier Oct 22 at 2 Off Rec, Boscawen st, Truro
 CROWDER, CHARLES, Eastbourne, Clerk Oct 20 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 GARRAWAY, HARRY STEPHENSON, Pimlico Oct 21 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

GRANT, CAROLINE, Westbourne pk Oct 21 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 GROSS, JOHN, Redruth, Cornwall, Butcher Oct 22 at 1 Off Rec, Boscawen st, Truro
 HARRIS, ALFRED THOMAS, Park st, Regent's pk, Grocer Oct 22 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 HARRISON, ANTHONY LIVINGSTONE, Lee, Kent Oct 21 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 HERRINGWAY, JOHN CHARLES, Metchley, Yorks, Solicitor Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 HICKSON, GEORGE, Gt Grimsby, Tailor Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, 15, Osborne st, Gt Grimsby
 HORSFIELD, JOHN, Leeds, Tailor's Traveller Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 JAMES, GEORGE, Bermondsey Oct 22 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 JEFFERY, WILLIAM BAILEY, Holbeach, Lincs, Farmer Oct 23 at 10.15 Court House, King's Lynn
 JOHNSTON, WILLIE ROBERT, Bradford, Yorks Oct 22 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
 JONES, MARY, Dowla, Glam, Licensed Victualler Oct 22 at 12 65, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 JOYNSON, JOHN, Nantyglo, Mon, Grocer Oct 21 at 12 65, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 KING, ANITA, and FRANCIS KING, Bournemouth, Drapers Oct 20 at 12.30 Off Rec, Salisbury
 LAING, WILLIAM PERCY, Acton, Military Engineer Oct 22 at 3 Off Rec, 86, Temple chmbrs, Temple avenue
 LEAVER, GEORGE CHARLES, West Kensington, Zinc Worker Oct 21 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 LILWELLYN, MILES, Pontypridd, Weigher Oct 20 at 8 65, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 LEOT, JOSEPH, Trowbridge, Confectioner Oct 21 at 12.45 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Corn st, Bristol
 LOUSADA, REGINALD ROBERT, Old Jewry chmbrs Oct 20 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 LUCY, CHARLES WOOTEN, Redland, Bristol, Commercial Traveller Oct 21 at 11.30 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Corn st, Bristol
 LYON, DIORY, Kegworth, Leics Oct 20 at 3 Off Rec, 1, Bertrigg st, Leicester
 MACKLIN, HERBERT, Gloucester ter Oct 20 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 MARK, JOHN, Leeds, Rent Collector Oct 22 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 MATTHEWS, ALBERT, Bath, Butcher Oct 21 at 12.30 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Corn st, Bristol
 MATTHEWS, CHARLES WILSON, Oldham, Fish Dealer Oct 22 at 3 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Queen st, Oldham
 MCKINELL, JAMES, Kirkham, Lancs, Licensed Victualler Oct 30 at 2.30 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston
 MILDON, JAMES, Senghennydd, Glam Oct 20 at 12 65, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
 MILLS, THOMAS HENRY, Tongue, Lancs Oct 21 at 3.30 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Queen st, Oldham
 MOORE, IRVINE, Halifax Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, Halifax
 NEWTON, SAMUEL ELLIOTT COLLISON, Kingston upon Hull, Commission Agent Oct 23 at 11.30 Off Rec, Trinity House lane, Hull
 OKEDEN, HERBERT PARRY, Pall Mall, Financier Oct 21 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 OSBOURNE, THOMAS, Wakefield, Grocer Oct 20 at 11 Off Rec, 6, Bond ter, Wakefield
 PICKERING, ALBERT, Blackburn, Manufacturer Oct 21 at 3.30 Off Rec, Udden's chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester

PRICE, ALBERT HENRY, and FREDERICK PRICE, Lyric
chbrs, Whitcomb st Oct 20 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg,
Carey st
REYNOLDS, HENRY, Sparkhill, Worcs, Painter Oct 22 at 11
23, Oakmore row, Birmingham
ROBERTS, FREDERICK WALTER, Margate, Insurance Broker
Oct 21 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
RUSSELL, CHARLES, South Shields Oct 26 at 11 Off Rec,
30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne
SCHREIBER, OTTO, Waterloo, Lancs, General Merchant Oct
25 at 12 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
SMITH, THOMAS WILLIAM TOWN, Market st, Mayfair, Sur-
geon Oct 22 at 1 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
STUTLITZ, JOHN TAYLOR, Halifax, Labourer Oct 21 at
11.30 Off Rec, Halifax
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD HARNETT, Lostwithiel, Cornwall
Cabinet Maker Oct 22 at 12 Off Rec, Boscawen st
Truro
THORNTON, JOHN THOMAS, Rochdale, Grocer Oct 20 at 11
Townhall, Rochdale
WHITNEY, ABEL, Shaw, Lancs, Linen Draper Oct 21 at 3
Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Queen st, Oldham
YORKS, GEORGE, and HENRY JOHN STEEL, Northampton,
Shoe Manufacturers Oct 21 at 12.30 County Court
bldg, Northampton

ADJUDICATIONS.

ALDERSON, JOHN THOMAS, West Hartlepool Sunderland
Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
ARMSTRONG, ANDREW, Carlisle, Tailor Carlisle Pet Oct 9
Ord Oct 9
ANTON, WILLIAM HENRY, Devonport, Licensed Victualler
Plymouth Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 9
BARTLETT, JOHN, Comham, Wilts, Carpenter Bath Pet
Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
BOOTH, JAMES, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer Notting-
ham Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 10
BOTTOMLEY, FRANK, Halifax Halifax Pet Oct 10 Ord
Oct 10
BURDON, RICHARD ARTHUR, Madeley, Salop Madeley Pet
Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
BUTCHER, SHIRAZ, West Lavington, Wilts, Yeoman Bath
Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
CLARIDGE, JAMES HINTON, Wilton, Wilts, Grocer Salisbury
Pet May 20 Ord June 27
COATES, GEORGE, Ferryhill, Durham Durham Pet Oct 5
Ord Oct 7
COCKING, WILLIAM HENRY, Camborne, Cornwall, Carrier
Truro Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
CHOWDEN, CHARLES, Eastbourne, Clerk High Court Pet
June 12 Ord Oct 10
CUTPERS, HERBERT, Sutterton, Publican Boston Pet
Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
DANIEL, JOHN WILLIAM, Scarborough, Grocer Scarborough
Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
DOWNEY, HENRY AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Southampton,
Outfitter Poole Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 9
FRESHMAN, CHARLES HORNER, High Holborn High Court
Pet Aug 19 Ord Oct 8
GODARD, RAWSON HENRY, Hingleton, Farmer Worcester
Pet Oct 5 Ord Oct 9
GODFREY, DAVID, Bradford, Yorks Bradford Pet Oct 7
Ord Oct 8
GREGORY, CHARLES, Lombard st, Solicitor High Court
Pet Aug 15 Ord Oct 9
GROSE, JOHN, Redruth, Butcher Truro Pet Sept 15 Ord
Oct 8
HARFIELD, ALBERT DANIEL, Landport, Baker Portsmouth
Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 8
HARGRAVES, JOHN, Skipton, Yorks Bradford Pet Aug 25
Ord Oct 8
HATTERLEY, HERBERT, Nottingham, Outler Nottingham
Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
JENNINGS, RICHARD ERNEST, Len, Kent, Builder Green-
wich Pet July 10 Ord Oct 9
JENNINGS, RICHARD ERNEST, and RUSSELL JENNINGS, Rama-
gate, Builders High Court Pet Aug 7 Ord Oct 8
JOHNSTONE, W. H. PRINCE st, Hanover sq, Decorator High
Court Pet Aug 20 Ord Oct 9
JONES, CLARET CHARLES, Senghenydd, Glam, Baker
Pontypridd Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
KNIGHT, FRANK, Tunbridge Wells Tunbridge Wells Pet
Aug 19 Ord Oct 9
LEAVER, GEORGE CHARLES, West Kensington, Zinc Worker
High Court Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
LOYD, JOSIAH, Trowbridge, Confectioner Bath Pet Oct 7
Ord Oct 7
LONG, FRANCIS THORNTON, Ryde, I of W, Coachbuilder
Newport and Ryde Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
LOUSADA, REGINALD ROBERT, Old Jewry chmbrs High
Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Oct 9
MATTHEWS, ALBERT, Bath, Butcher Bath Pet Oct 7 Ord
Oct 7
MCKINNEL, JAMES, Kirkham, Lancs, Licensed Victualler
Preston Pet Aug 21 Ord Oct 8
MOSES, WILLIAM HENRY, Plymouth, Mason Plymouth
Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
NEWTON, SAMUEL ELLIOTT COLLISON, Kingston upon Hull,
Commission Agent Kingston upon Hull Pet Sept 3
Ord Oct 8
OWENS, JOHN, Swansea Swansea Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
OWEN, JOSEPH, Rhyll, Flint Bangor Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct
10
PEDLER, WILLIAM, and WILLIAM WESLEY PEDLER, Cardiff,
Manufacturers Cardiff Pet Sept 11 Ord Oct 9
PICKERING, ALBERT, Blackburn Blackburn Pet Oct 8
Ord Oct 8
PLAYTON, GEORGE ANDREW, Bradford, Yorks, Fruit Sales-
man Bradford Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
POWELL, HOWELL, Pontypridd, Builder Pontypridd Pet
Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
QUORN, FREDERICK ALBERT, Upton Pk, Essex High Court
Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
SCRIVEN, JOSEPH, Malvern Link, Baker Worcester Pet
Oct 9 Ord Oct 9
SIMMONS, CHARLES EDWARD, Shanklin, Coach Proprietor
Newport and Ryde Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
STAINFORTH, EVELYN, Hucknall, Torkard, Notis, Builder
Nottingham Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9

STOKES, WITTHORSE, Sedgley, Staffs Walsall Pet Aug 31
Ord Sept 9
STUTLITZ, JOHN TAYLOR, Halifax, Labourer Halifax Pet
Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
WALKER, RICHARD JOHN, Swindon, Baker Swindon Pet
Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
WARD, RANDALL IRONBIDE, Kensington High Court Pet
March 25 Ord Oct 1
WATERS, W. B. C., Architect High Court Pet June 18
Ord Oct 10
YEADON, JOHN FRANCIS, Leeds, Outfitter Leeds Pet Oct 9
Ord Oct 9

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ANDERSON, JOHN HENRY, West Hartlepool Sunderland
Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
ARSCOTT, HENRY, Dulverton, Somerset, Farm Labourer
Exeter Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
BARLOW, ERNEST SILAS, Oldham, Chemist Oldham Pet
Oct 24 Ord Oct 24
BISCHOPSWIDER, HELENA, Plymouth, General Dealer
Plymouth Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 9
BOULEY, WILLIAM, Ravenshorpe, Yorks, Tailor Dewsbury
Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
BUSHELL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Birley Carr, Yorks Sheffield
Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
COOKE, WILLIAM, Handsworth, Jeweller Birmingham Pet
Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
COOPER, JOHN STYAN, Dewsbury, Auctioneer Dewsbury
Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
DAVIES, WILLIAM, Llanwrda, Cattle Dealer Carmarthen
Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
ELIAP, WILLIAM CHARLES, Crudwell, Wilts, Baker Swin-
don Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
FAWCETT, JAMES, Wakefield, Grocer Wakefield Pet Oct
12 Ord Oct 12
FISHER, JOHN WELLSLEY, Midsomer Norton, Grocer
Wells Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
FRISBY, ARTHUR HOWARD, Leicester, Tailor Leicester Pet
Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
HOLDING, RICHARD HENRY, Carmarthen, Wine Merchant
Carmarthen Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
HOLROYD, NEWTON, Ovenden, Halifax, Cabinet Maker
Halifax Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
JEFFERSON, ARTHUR WELLSLEY, Kingston upon Hull,
Bricklayer Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 12 Ord
Oct 12
JEFFREYS, NATHANIEL, Abercorn, Mon, Farmer Newport,
Mon Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
JONES, JAMES, Senghenydd, Glam, Greengrocer Ponty-
pridd Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
LOVERIDGE, GEORGE ALBERT, Hastings, Restaurant
Keeper High Court Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
LUND, JOHN ROBERT HUNTER, Middleton, Lancs, Grocer
Oldham Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
A NEWTON & CO, Savage grins High Court Pet Sept 14
Ord Oct 13
NICHOLSON, JONATHAN, Birmingham Birmingham Pet
Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
OATES, ALFRED, Scarborough Scarborough Pet Oct 13
Ord Oct 13
PICKERING, MARY ANN, Scarborough, Dressmaker Scar-
borough Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
RHODES, WILLIAM TUTT, Trafalgar bldg, Charing Cross
Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
SIMMONS, EDWIN WALTER, Clifton, Furniture Dealer
Bristol Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
SMITH, JAMES MORRIS, Chester Chester Pet Oct 12 Ord
Oct 12
STOKES, RICHARD GEORGE, Lower Broughton, Lancs Sal-
ford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
THOMAS, DAVID, Pontypridd, Builder Pontypridd Pet
Sept 25 Ord Oct 10
TURNER, THOMAS PONTEFRAC, Thurgoland, Yorks, Farmer
Barnsley Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
WADDINGTON, JOHN, Latchford, Cycle Agent Warrington
Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
WALLBANK, JOHN, Luton, Hat Manufacturer Luton Pet
Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
WHITE, WALTER ALEXANDER BAIN, Swansea, Brickmaker
North Pet Sept 26 Ord Oct 13
WILKINSON, ELEANOR, Lightcliffe, nr Halifax Halifax
Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Talsarnan, Merioneth, Clerk Port-
madoc Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
WITHERS, SAMUEL MINTER, Wandsworth, Grocer Wands-
worth Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
WOOD, HENRY, Edmonton St Albans Pet Sept 22 Ord
Oct 13

FIRST MEETINGS.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, Bullth, Breconshire, News Reporter
Oct 23 at 1 Off Rec, Llanidloes
ALDERSON, JOHN THOMAS, West Hartlepool Oct 23 at 4.50
Royal Hotel, West Hartlepool
ARSCOTT, HENRY, Dulverton, Somerset, Farm Labourer
Oct 29 at 11 Off Rec, 13, Bedford circus, Exeter
BALDWIN, THOMAS BOARDMAN, Ilford, Essex, Road Sur-
veyor Oct 23 at 3.35, Temple chmbrs, Temple avenue
BILTON, JOHN, Leeds, Grocer Oct 23 at 11 Off Rec, 22,
Park row, Leeds
BIRKETT, WILLIAM TREVENEN, Burnham, Somerset Oct
24 at 11.30 Railway Hotel, Highbridge
BOULEY, WILLIAM, Ravenshorpe, Yorks, Tailor Oct 23
at 11 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Batley
BOULTING, ARTHUR, Kensington, Draper Oct 26 at 11
Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
BRUGGER, CHARLES, Wolverhampton, Watchmaker Oct 26
at 11 Off Rec, Wolverhampton
BURDON, RICHARD ARTHUR, Madeley, Salop Oct 24 at 11.30
Off Rec, Shrewsbury
DAVIDSON, JOSEPH, North Shields, Blacksmith Oct 28 at
11.30 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne
DAVIES, THOMAS, Carmarthen, Provision Merchant Oct 27
at 2.30 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
DAVIES, WILLIAM, Llanwrda, Carmarthen, Cattle Dealer
Oct 24 at 3.35 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
DURN, JOHN, Barrow, Somerset, Carpenter Oct 24 at 2.30
Railway Hotel, Highbridge

ESKELL, ANNIE VIOLENTE, Hasover sq Oct 13 at 11
Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
FAWCETT, JAMES, Wakefield, Grocer Oct 23 at 11 Off
Rec, 6, Bondter, Wakefield
FOX, JOHN, Willenhall, Staffs, Latch Manufacturer Oct
16 at 11.30 Off Rec, Wolverhampton
GODFREY, DAVID, Harborough Oct 26 at 11 Off Rec, 31,
Maddox row, Bradford
GREIFFITHS, DAVID, Llantrisant, Glam, Builder Oct 25 at
12.30, High st, Merthyr Tydfil
GRIFFITHS, DAVID, Aberdare, Outler Oct 23 at 2.30,
High st, Merthyr Tydfil
HATTERLEY, HERBERT, Nottingham, Grocer Oct 23 at 12
Off Rec, 85 Peter's Church walk, Nottingham
HELEN, ARTHUR EDWARD, Southampton, Greengrocer Oct
23 at 12.30 24, Railway apr, London Bridge
HILLWELL, ELLIS, Tankersley, Yorks, Farmer Oct 26 at
10.15 Off Rec, Regent st, Barnsley
HOLROYD, NEWTON, Halifax, Cabinet Maker Oct 26 at 11
Off Rec, Halifax
MARTIN, EDWIN CHARLES, Milford Haven, Coal Merchant
Oct 24 at 12.30 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen
NICHOLS, JOHN, Leeds, Poultry Dealer Oct 25 at 12 Off
Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
OWENS, JOHN, Swansea Oct 23 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Alex-
andra rd, Swansea
PLAYTON, GEORGE ANDREW, Bradford, Yorks, Fruit Sales-
man Oct 23 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
QUORN, FREDERICK ALBERT, Upton Park Oct 26 at 12
Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
RHODES, WILLIAM TUTT, Trafalgar bldg, Charing Cross
Oct 26 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
ROBERTS, HUGH, Newton by Chester Oct 24 at 11.45 Crypt
chmbrs, Eastgate row, Chester
SHACKLETON, THOMAS ARTHUR, Southill, nr Batley, Tailor
Oct 23 at 3 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Batley
VICKERIDGE, FREDERICK MICHAEL, Liverpool, Tobacconist
Oct 26 at 2.30 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
WELLS, EVELYN HELEN, Birdport, Worcester, Innkeeper
Oct 24 at 11.30 Off Rec, Worcester
WILKINSON, ELEANOR, Lightcliffe, nr Halifax Oct 26 at
11.30 Off Rec, Halifax

ADJUDICATIONS.

ALLSOFF, GEORGE HENRY, Trowbridge, Tailor Bath Pet
Sept 17 Ord Oct 13
ANDERSON, JOHN HENRY, West Hartlepool Sunderland
Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
ARSCOTT, HENRY, Dulverton, Somerset, Farm Labourer
Exeter Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
BARLOW, ERNEST SILAS, Oldham, Chemist Oldham Pet
Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
BOULEY, WILLIAM, Ravenshorpe, Yorks, Tailor Dew-
sbury Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
BRUGGER, CHARLES, Wolverhampton, Watchmaker Wol-
verhampton Pet Sept 16 Ord Oct 13
BUSHELL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Birley Carr, Yorks Sheffield
Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
CARTERFIELD, GEORGE, Tottenham, General Draper Ed-
monton Pet Aug 28 Ord Oct 10
COOKE, WILLIAM, Handsworth, Staffs, Jeweller Birming-
ham Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 13
COOPER, JOHN STYAN, Dewsbury, Auctioneer Dewsbury
Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
DAVIES, WILLIAM, Llanwrda, Carmarthen, Cattle Dealer
Carmarthen Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
ELIAP, WILLIAM CHARLES, Crudwell, Wilts, Baker Swin-
don Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
FAWCETT, JAMES, Wakefield, Grocer Wakefield Pet Oct
12 Ord Oct 12
FISHER, JOHN WELLSLEY, Midsomer Norton, Grocer
Wells Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 14
FRISBY, ARTHUR HOWARD, Leicester, Tailor Leicester
Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
HOLROYD, NEWTON, Ovenden, Halifax, Cabinet Maker
Halifax Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
JEFFERSON, ARTHUR WELLSLEY, Kingston upon Hull,
Bricklayer Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct
12
JEFFREYS, NATHANIEL, Abercorn, Mon, Farmer Newport,
Mon Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
JOHNSTON, WILLIAM ROBERT, Bradford, Yorks, Travelling
Draper Bradford Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 13
JONES, JAMES, Senghenydd, Glam, Greengrocer Ponty-
pridd Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
JONES, WILLIAM, Llanfagnal, Anglesey, Blacksmith Ban-
gor Pet Sept 25 Ord Oct 13
LOVERIDGE, GEORGE ALBERT, Strand, Restaurant Keeper
High Court Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
LUND, JOHN ROBERT HUNTER, Middleton, Lancs, Grocer
Oldham Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10
MARTIN, EDWIN CHARLES, Milford Haven, Coal Merchant
Pembroke Dock Pet Oct 5 Ord Oct 13
OATES, ALFRED, Scarborough Scarborough Pet Oct 13
Ord Oct 13
PICKERING, MARY ANN, Scarborough, Dressmaker Scar-
borough Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
ROBERTS, HUGH, Newton by Chester Chester Pet Sept 23
Ord Oct 10
SMITH, JAMES MORRIS, Chester Chester Pet Oct 12 Ord
Oct 12
STOKES, RICHARD GEORGE, Lower Broughton, Lancs Sal-
ford Pet Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
TAYLOR, JAMES WILLIAM, Brighton, Sussex, Boot Retailer
Brighton Oct Oct 12
TURNER, THOMAS PONTEFRAC, Thurgoland, Yorks, Farmer
Barnsley Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 14
WADDINGTON, JOHN, Latchford, Cycle Agent Warrington
Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
WALLBANK, JOHN, Luton, Hat Manufacturer Luton Pet
Oct 14 Ord Oct 14
WILKINSON, ELEANOR, Lightcliffe, nr Halifax Halifax
Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Talsarnan, Merioneth, Clerk Port-
madoc Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
WITHERS, SAMUEL MINTER, Wandsworth, Grocer Wands-
worth Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13

London Gazette. TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BERNARD, MONTAGUE, Birmingham, Tobaccoist Birmingham Pet Sept 25 Ord Oct 16
 BURNES, WILLIAM, Freshbury, nr Macclesfield, Blacksmith Macclesfield Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 16
 CATTALL, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, Eastbourne Eastbourne Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 15
 COWLEY, ROBERT FLETCHER, Hyde, Cheshire, Tool Merchant Ashton under Lyne Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 CRAWSHAW, JOE, Wakefield, Tailor Wakefield Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 EVANS, ELIAS, jun, Old Colwyn, Carn, Plumber Bangor Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 FAIRCLOUGH, JAMES, Halifax, Insurance Agent Halifax Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 GRIFFITHS, JOHN WILLIAM, Gresham st High Court Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 GRIFFITHS, JOHN ALONZO, Bideford, Devon, Chemist Barnstaple Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 GRANTHAM, EDWIN, Freshwater, I of W, Outfitter Newport Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 GRUNDY, FREDERICK, Northwich Northwich Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 HASSELWOOD, DANIEL, Weedon Beck, Northampton, Farmer Northampton Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 HAYESGAL, ESKERIN F E, 8th Kensington High Court Pet Sept 28 Ord Oct 16
 HILL, JAMES, Southampton Southampton Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 15
 HILL, MICHAEL, Brighouse, Silk Spinner Halifax Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 HUNT, ROBERT MAY, Chesterfield Stourbridge Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 IRVING, WESTON BROWN, Shelton, Hanley, Staffs, Tailor Hanley Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 17
 JOHNSON, SIDNEY ROGERS, Mark Lane High Court Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 KENT, JOHN, Horsham, Tailor Brighton Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 LAMB, JOHN MARSON, Bath, Licensed Victualler Bath Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 15
 MARSHALL, ELLIS, Bolton, Plumber Bolton Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 MILLERSHIP, GEORGE, Brayton, Yorks, Schoolmaster York Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 MORRIS, JOHN CORNELIUS, and WILLIAM DANIEL MORRIS, Chester, Builders Chester Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 PALMER, ALFRED FRANCIS, Leicester, Grocer Leicester Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 PARKES, JOHN BRAZIER, Birmingham, Cycle Dealer Birmingham Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 15
 SALMON, CHARLES HENRY, Finchbury pynt, Solicitor High Court Pet July 25 Ord Oct 15
 SHARPE, GEORGE FREDERICK, Chancery lane High Court Pet Sept 25 Ord Oct 15
 SHENKTON, EDWARD ERNEST TIMMUS, Tivdale, Staffs, Labourer Dudley Pet Oct 12 Ord Oct 12
 SMYTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Hornsey, Clerk High Court Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 THURMOTT, OLIVER JOHN, Ely, Cambs Cambridge Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 TRIFFITT, JOHN, South Shields, Bootmaker Newcastle-on-Tyne Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 WARD, THOMAS, Knutsford, Labourer Manchester Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 WELLS, JOHN, Welshpool, Montgomery, Coal Merchant Newtown Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 WILLIAMS, JOHN LLOYD, Bethesda, Carnarvon Bangor Pet Oct 15 Ord Oct 15
 WILLIS, EDWARD ALBERT, Upminster, Essex Chelmsford Pet Oct 13 Ord Oct 13
 WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE OVERTON, Bishop Norton, Farmer Lincoln Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Oct 9:

CHALLENGER, JOSEPH, Moss Side, nr Manchester Manchester Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 6

FIRST MEETINGS.

ANDERSON, JOHN HENRY, West Hartlepool Oct 27 at 3 Off Rec, 25, John st, Sunderland
 ARMSTRONG, ANDREW, Carlisle, Tailor Oct 30 at 13 Off Rec, 29, Lowther st, Carlisle
 ASTON, WILLIAM HENRY, Devonport, Licensed Victualler Oct 28 at 11.30 10, Athenaeum terr, Plymouth
 BASFIELD, EDNEER, Seaford, Sussex, Ironmonger Oct 27 at 5 Off Rec, 4, Railway approach, London Bridge
 BOUTH, JAMES, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer Oct 27 at 15 Off Rec, St Peter's Church walk, Nottingham
 BOOTH, JOHN WILLIAM HARRISON, Leeds, Boot Dealer Oct 28 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 BUTCHER, SHEM, Wotton, Wilts, Yeoman Oct 28 at 13 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Corn st, Bristol
 BUTTERS, CHARLES WILLIAM, Cobridge, Staffs, Secretary Oct 27 at 3.45 Off Rec, King st, Newcastle under Lyne
 CASTERFIELD, GEORGE, Tottenham, General Draper Oct 27 at 12 Off Rec, 26, Temple chhrs, Temple avenue, E C
 CHADWICK, THOMAS, Oldham, Ironworker Oct 28 at 3 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Queen st, Oldham
 CHALLENGER, JOSEPH, Moss Side, nr Manchester Oct 28 at 3.30 Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 COMBE, ALEXANDER, Eastbourne, Surgeon Oct 28 at 13 Coles & Sons, Seaside rd, Eastbourne
 COOPER, JOHN STYAN, Dewsbury, Yorks, Auctioneer Oct 28 at 3 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Batley
 CUMBERLAND, ARTHUR, Caiford, Kent Oct 27 at 12.30 24, Railway app London Bridge
 COTFORTH, HERBERT, Botton, Lincs, Publican Nov 5 at 12 Off Rec, 48, High st, Boston
 DANIEL, JOHN WILLIAM, Scarborough, Grocer Oct 28 at 11 Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough
 DIXON BROTHERS, Martinebo, Devon, Contractors Oct 27 at 1.15 King's Arms Hotel, Barnstaple
 ELLIOTT, FREDERICK, Haverfordwest, Tailor Oct 27 at 12.30 Off Rec, 4, Queen st, Carmarthen

FAIRCLOUGH, JAMES, Halifax, Insurance Agent Oct 29 at 11.30 Off Rec, Halifax
 FISHER, JOHN WELLSLEY, Midsomer Norton, Grocer Oct 28 at 12.30 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Corn st, Bristol
 FOSTER, FRANCIS GEORGE, Havant, Banks, Tanner Oct 28 at 3.30 Bear Hotel, Havant, Hampshire
 FRISBY, ARTHUR HOWARD, Leicester, Tailor Oct 27 at 3 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 GRAHAM, HECTOR, Hay Mills, nr Birmingham, Tailor Oct 28 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 HALFORD, HENRY WYATT, Chasetown, Walsall, Milliner Oct 29 at 11 Off Rec, Walsall
 HARTFIELD, ALBERT DAVID, Landport, Baker Oct 27 at 3 Off Rec, Cambridge Junction, High st, Portsmouth
 HILL, MICHAEL, Brighouse, Silk Spinner Oct 29 at 11 Off Rec, Halifax
 HUSTLER, HENRY NICHOLSON, Liverpool Oct 28 at 2.30 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool
 JEFFERSON, ARTHUR WELLSLEY, Kingston upon Hull, Bricklayer Oct 28 at 11 Off Rec, Trinity House lane, Hull
 LAMB, JOHN MARSON, Bath, Licensed Victualler Oct 28 at 3 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Corn st, Bristol
 LAWSON, GEORGE EDWIN, Kettering, Northampton, Confectioner Oct 27 at 11 County Court bldgs, Northampton
 LOVERIDGE, GEORGE ALBERT, Strand, W.C., Restaurant Keeper Oct 27 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at MARSHALL, ELLIS, Haught, Bolton, Plumber Oct 30 at 3 16, Wood st, Bolton
 MARSHALL, WILLIAM HENRY, Ardwick, Manchester, Tailor Oct 28 at 3 Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 McPHERSON, JAMES WILLIAM, Deptford, S.E., Brass Finisher Oct 29 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 MILLERSHIP, GEORGE, Brayton, Yorks, Schoolmaster Nov 3 at 12.30 Off Rec, 25, Stonegate, York
 MILWARD, BENNET, Bolton, Surrey, Builder Oct 27 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 MOSES, WILLIAM HENRY, Plymouth, Mason Oct 28 at 11 10, Athenaeum terr, Plymouth
 NEWTON, ALFRED, Savage gardens Oct 28 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey at
 OSBOURNE, SIDNEY SEPTIMUS, Maldon, Essex, Watchmaker Oct 27 at 3 35, Temple chhrs, Temple avenue
 PALMER, ALFRED FRANCIS, Leicester, Grocer Oct 27 at 12.30 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 PICKERING, MARY ANN, Scarborough Dressmaker Oct 28 at 12 Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough
 ROTHWELL, DAVID, Oldham Oct 28 at 3.30 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Queen st, Oldham
 SOREY, JOSEPH, Malvern Link, Baker Oct 29 at 11.30 Off Rec, 45, Copenhagen st, Worcester
 SIMMONS, EDWIN WALTER, Clifton, Bristol, Furniture Dealer Oct 28 at 1 Off Rec, Bank chhrs, Corn st, Bristol
 SIMPSON, GEORGE, Newcastle on Tyne, Confectioner Oct 28 at 13 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne
 STEPHENS, CHARLES ANDREW, Hereford, Painter Oct 30 at 10 2, Off st, Hereford
 THOMAS, DAVID, Aberystwyth, Glam, Grocer Oct 28 at 11 Off Rec, 30, Queen st, Cardiff
 WADDINGTON, JOHN, Letchford, Cycle Agent Oct 28 at 2.30 Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester
 WALTER, JAMES, St Margaret's on Thames, Major Oct 27 at 3 Off Rec, 35, Temple chhrs, Temple avenue, E C

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BIRKETT, WILLIAM TREVENNER, Burnham, Somersetshire Bridgewater Pet Sept 17 Pet Oct 14
 BOULTON, ARTHUR, South Kensington, Draper High Court Pet Sept 17 Ord Oct 14
 CHALLENGER, JOSEPH, Manchester Manchester Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 16
 CHOP, STAFFORD, Kensington High Court Pet Aug 12 Ord Oct 16
 COWLEY, ROBERT FLETCHER, Hyde, Cheshire, Tool Merchant Ashton under Lyne Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
 CRAWSHAW, JOE, Wakefield, Tailor Wakefield Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
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 ELLIOTT, FREDERICK, Haverfordwest, Tailor Penzance Dock Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 17
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 FAIRCLOUGH, JAMES, Halifax, Insurance Agent Halifax Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 GRAHAM, HECTOR, Hay Mills, nr Birmingham, Tailor Birmingham Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 16
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 KENT, JOHN, Horsham, Sussex, Tailor Brighton Pet Oct 16 Ord Oct 16
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 MILLERSHIP, GEORGE, Brayton, Yorks, Schoolmaster York Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 OKEDEN, HERBERT GEORGE PARRY, Pall Mall, Financier High Court Pet Aug 19 Ord Oct 14
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SMYTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Hornsey, Clerk High Court Pet Oct 17 Ord Oct 17
 SUTER, THOMAS, Aldershot, Jeweller Guildford Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 14
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FOR THE SESSION

59 & 60 VICTORIA, 1896.

[STATUTES OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE RELATING TO ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY
ARE SET OUT AT LENGTH.]

"SOLICITORS' JOURNAL" OFFICE, 27, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

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STATUTES.

59 VICTORIA.

CHAPTER 1.

[*Local Government (Elections) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to continue temporarily certain Powers for the Removal of Difficulties at Elections under the Local Government Act, 1894.

[6th March 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Power of county council to remove difficulties.*—(1.) If any difficulty arises with respect to any election of parish or district councillors or of guardians, or to the first meeting after any ordinary election of such councillors or guardians, or if, from an election not being held, or being defective, or otherwise, the council or board has not been properly constituted, the county council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to them necessary or expedient for the proper holding of any such election or meeting, and properly constituting the council or board, and may, if it appears to them necessary, direct the holding of an election or meeting, and fix the dates for any such election or meeting.

(2.) Any such order may modify the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 73], and the enactments applied by, or rules framed under, that Act, so far as may appear to the county council necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect.

(3.) A county council may delegate their powers under this section to a committee.

2. *Duration.*] This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and no longer, unless continued by Parliament.

3. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Local Government (Elections) Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 2.

[*Army (Annual) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.
[27th March 1896.]

CHAPTER 3.

[*Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
[27th March 1896.]

CHAPTER 4.

[*Local Government (Elections) (No. 2) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to prevent certain Disqualifications for Elections to Parish Councils of 1896.

[27th March 1896.]

CHAPTER 5.

[*Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to enable Women to be elected and act as Poor Law Guardians in Ireland.

[31st March 1896.]

CHAPTER 6.

[*Naval Works Act*, 1896.]

An Act to make provision for the Construction of Works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purpose of the Royal Navy.

[31st March 1896.]

CHAPTER 7.

[*Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[21st May 1896.]

CHAPTER 8.

[*Life Assurance Companies (Payment into Court) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to enable Life Assurance Companies to pay Money into Court in certain cases.

[21st May 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Life Assurance Companies (Payment into Court) Act, 1896.

2. *Interpretation.*] In this Act—

The expression "life assurance company" means any corporation, company, or society carrying on the business of life assurance, not being a society registered under the Acts relating to friendly societies;

The expression "life policy" includes any policy not foreign to the business of life assurance.

3. *Power to pay money into court.*] Subject to rules of court any life assurance company may pay into the High Court, or, where the head office of the company is situated within the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster, either into that court or into the High Court, any moneys payable by them under a life policy in respect of which, in the opinion of their board of directors, no sufficient discharge can otherwise be obtained.

4. *Receipt of officer sufficient discharge.*] The receipt or certificate of the proper officer shall be a sufficient discharge to the company for the moneys so paid into court, and such moneys shall, subject to rules of court, be dealt with according to the orders of the High Court or the Palatine Court, as the case may be.

5. *Extent of Act.*] This Act does not extend to Scotland.

CHAPTER 9.

[*Local Government (Determination of Differences) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to amend certain Provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, with respect to the Determination of Differences by the Local Government Board.

[21st May 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Amendment of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 44, s. 11, as to determination of differences.*] The Local Government Act, 1888, shall have effect, as if in sub-sections three and four of section eleven of that Act for the words "be determined by arbitration of the Local Government Board," and in sub-section nine of the same section for the words "be referred to the arbitration of the Local Government Board," were substituted the words "be determined by the Local Government Board either as arbitrators or otherwise at the option of the Board," and as if in section sixty-three of that Act for the words "are required in pursuance of this Act to decide," were inserted the words "determine as arbitrators."

2. *Validation of past orders.*] An order of the Local Government Board made before the passing of this Act and purporting to have been made for the determination of any matter under section eleven of the Local Government Act, 1888, shall not be invalid by reason only of the Board having determined the matter as arbitrators or otherwise, instead of appointing an arbitrator to determine it.

3. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Local Government (Determination of Differences) Act, 1896.

59 & 60 VICTORIA.

CHAPTER 10.

[*Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Members of Dispensary Committees in Ireland.
[2nd July 1896.]

CHAPTER 11.

[*Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act*, 1896.]

An Act to remove certain Doubts with respect to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, so far as it applies to Ireland.
[2nd July 1896.]

CHAPTER 12.

[*Derelict Vessels (Report) Act*, 1896.]

An Act for the better reporting of Floating Derelicts.
[2nd July 1896.]

CHAPTER 13.

[*Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Act*, 1896.]

An Act to extend the Time for the Repayment

of Loans granted by Queen Anne's Bounty to Incumbents of Benefices.

[20th July 1896.]

CHAPTER 14.

[Short Titles Act, 1896.]

An Act to facilitate the Citation of sundry Acts of Parliament.

[20th July 1896.]

CHAPTER 15.

[Diseases of Animals Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

[20th July 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Slaughter of foreign animals.* (1.) For section twenty-four of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 57], shall be substituted the following section, namely:—

"The provisions set forth in Part I. (slaughter at port of landing) of the Third Schedule to this Act shall apply to all foreign animals other than—

- (a) foreign animals the landing of which is for the time being prohibited by order of the Board of Agriculture; and
- (b) foreign animals intended for exhibition or other exceptional purposes, and the landing of which is allowed for the time being by the Board, subject to the provisions of Part II. (quarantine) of the Third Schedule to this Act."

(2.) Section twenty-six of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is hereby repealed.

2. *Commencement of Act.* This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January next after the passing thereof.

3. *Short title and construction.* This Act may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, and shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

CHAPTER 16.

[Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Rating of Occupiers of Agricultural Land in England, and for other purposes connected therewith.

[20th July 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Exemption of agricultural land from half of rates to which this Act applies.* (1.) During the continuance of this Act, that is to say, the period of five years after the thirty-first day of March next after the passing of this Act the occupier of agricultural land in England shall be liable in the case of every rate to which this Act applies, to pay one half only of the rate in the pound payable in respect of buildings and other hereditaments.

(2.) This Act shall apply to every rate as defined by this Act, except a rate—

- (a) which the occupier of agricultural land is liable, as compared with the occupier of buildings or other hereditaments, to be assessed to or to pay in the proportion of one half or less than one half, or
- (b) which is assessed under any commission of sewers or in respect of any drainage, wall, embankment, or other work for the benefit of the land.

2. *Payment out of Local Taxation Account in respect of deficiency arising from exemption.* (1.) In respect of the deficiency which will arise from the provisions of this Act in the produce of rates made by the spending authorities in England, as hereinafter defined, there shall during the continuance of this Act—

- (a) be paid to the Local Taxation Account an annual sum (in this Act referred to as the annual grant) of such amount as is certified under the provisions herein-after contained; and
- (b) be issued from the Local Taxation Account by half-yearly payments out of the annual grant to each such spending authority a share of that grant of such amount as is certified under the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2.) The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in such manner, by such payments, and under such regulations as the Treasury direct, shall pay to the Local Taxation Account, out of the proceeds of the estate duty derived in England from personal property, the annual sum required by this section to be paid to that account.

(3.) The first of those payments shall be made during the six months ending on the thirty-first day of March next after the passing of this Act, so as to make up a half-yearly payment to meet the issues to spending authorities on account of the six ensuing months.

3. *Contributions from more than one parish.*—(1.) Where any spending authority require in any half year or other period to raise from two or more parishes a sum by a rate to which this Act applies, they shall, in determining the net amount to be so raised, deduct the sum issuable to them in respect of the said rate on account of their share of the annual grant for the said half year or other period, and the net amount after that deduction shall, where it would otherwise be raised in proportion to the rateable value, be raised in proportion to the assessable value of those parishes.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the assessable value of a parish shall be the rateable value thereof reduced by an amount equal to one half of the rateable value of the agricultural land in the parish.

4. *Certifying of annual sums payable in respect of deficiency.*—(1.) The Local Government Board shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, certify the amount—

- (a) of the annual grant to be paid to the Local Taxation Account; and
- (b) of the share of such grant to be paid annually to each spending authority,

under this Act, and for that purpose shall determine in the prescribed manner the amount which for the purposes of this Act is to be taken as having been raised during the last year before the passing of this Act by any rate to which this Act applies for the expenditure of each spending authority.

(2.) Such proportion of the whole amount so taken to be raised in respect of any hereditaments or parishes as the Local Government Board estimate to be the proportion of the total rateable value of those hereditaments or parishes which represents the value of agricultural land, shall be taken for the purposes of this Act as the amount raised during the said year, by the said authority, by the said rate, in respect of agricultural land, and one half of that amount shall be taken as the deficiency which will arise from the provisions of this Act in the produce of the said rate.

(3.) A sum equal to the total amount of the deficiencies thus estimated for all the spending authorities in England shall be the amount of the annual grant, and a sum equal to the deficiency thus estimated in the case of each spending authority shall be the share of that spending authority in the annual grant, and the Local Government Board shall certify the same accordingly.

(4.) The Local Government Board, in acting under this section, shall obtain such information and make such inquiries, and in such manner as they think fit.

(5.) The Local Government Board may in case of error amend, or for the purpose of meeting any alteration in an area or authority to which a certificate relates may vary, a certificate under this section, and any such amendment or variation shall have effect from the date of the original certificate, or any later date fixed by the Board; but, save as aforesaid, a certificate shall be final and binding on all persons.

(6.) The Local Government Board may give provisional certificates, if they think necessary for the purpose of enabling the first payments to and out of the Local Taxation Account under this Act to be made, before they have sufficient information to enable them to give final certificates.

5. *Separate statement in valuation lists, &c., of value of agricultural land.* In every valuation list and in the basis or standard for any county rate, and in any valuation made by the council of a borough or any other council for the purpose of raising the borough or other rate—

(a) where separate hereditaments are specified therein, the value of agricultural land shall be stated separately from that of any building or other hereditament; and

(b) in every case the total rateable value of the agricultural land in each parish shall be stated separately from the total rateable value of the buildings or other hereditaments in such parish; and whenever a copy of the total of the rateable value of any parish is required to be sent to any person, such copy shall state both the above-mentioned totals; and

(c) where any hereditament consists partly of agricultural land and partly of buildings, the gross estimated rental of the buildings, when valued separately in pursuance of this Act, from the agricultural land shall, while the buildings are used only for the cultivation of the said land, be calculated not on structural cost, but on the rent at which they would be expected to let to a tenant from year to year, if they could only be so used; and the total gross estimated rental of the hereditament shall not be increased by the said separate valuation.

6. *Procedure for ascertaining deficiency and for separation of value of agricultural land from buildings and other hereditaments.* (1.) For the purposes of this Act returns shall be made to the Local Government Board in accordance with the prescribed regulations—

(a) by every spending authority in relation to the sums actually received by them or their predecessors during the year next before the passing of this Act from any rate to which this Act applies; and

(b) by every assessment committee or council whose duty it is to revise or make a valuation list, basis, standard, or other valuation for any parish, in relation to the gross estimated rental and rateable value of that parish, and the proportion thereof which represents agricultural land; and

(c) by any such authority, committee, or council in relation to any other prescribed information.

(2.) For the purpose of the returns, statements showing the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the agricultural land in a parish, and, in the case of any hereditament separately valued which consists in part of agricultural land and in part of buildings or other hereditaments, of each such part, shall be made by the overseers of every parish, and corrected by the assessment committee, and sent to the surveyor of taxes, and be subject to objection or appeal by the said surveyor and overseers before the assessment committee, and the justices in special sessions, and the court of quarter sessions, and subject to the right of any aggrieved ratepayer to be heard upon the said appeal, in such form, within such times, and generally in such manner, and subject to such provisions, as may be prescribed. These provisions shall conform as nearly as circumstances will permit to the existing statutory law respecting valuation lists, as regards notices, rights to inspect and take extracts, the hearing of objections, and otherwise.

(3.) The Local Government Board may by order make regulations for the purpose of this section, and also generally for carrying into effect this Act, and those regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and if neither House of Parliament within ten days passes a resolution adverse to the said order, they shall be binding in law until varied in the same manner, shall have effect as if they were enacted in this Act, and shall amongst other matters provide—

(a) for fixing, with the concurrence of the Treasury, for the purpose of the division in the statements of agricultural land from buildings or other hereditaments, the minimum gross estimated rental and rateable value of the buildings or other hereditaments;

(b) for giving effect to a notice of objection or appeal by the surveyor of taxes unless it is proved that such notice is unfair or incorrect;

(c) for the temporary adoption by the county council or any other council, of the division in the return between the total rateable value of agricultural land and that of buildings and other hereditaments;

(d) for the alteration of the valuation list in accordance with the statements as finally settled and sending copies of the returns to spending authorities and for applying and adapting any statutory form or procedure respecting the valuation list or poor rate; and

(e) for adapting this Act to cases where there is no valuation list, or where a sum is raised by rate from an area not a parish.

(4.) The regulations may also provide fines for the breach thereof not exceeding forty shillings, or in case of any continuing offence not exceeding forty shillings a day during the continuance of the offence, and any such fine may be recovered as a crown debt or to an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds before a court of summary jurisdiction.

7. *As to spending authorities.* (1.) Where the spending authority are a school board for a school district which is a parish, or the surveyors of highways, the amount which otherwise would be payable under this Act to the spending authority may be paid to the guardians of the poor law union in which the parish is situate, and, if so paid, shall be paid or credited by them to the spending authority.

(2.) Every sum paid under this Act out of the Local Taxation Account to any spending authority in respect of any rate, shall, for the purpose of its application, of account, and of audit, be deemed to have been raised by the said rate.

(3.) For the purposes of section ninety-seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870 [33 & 34 Vict. c. 75], any amount paid or credited under this Act out of the local taxation account to a school board shall be deemed to have been actually paid by the rating authority, and the amount which would have been raised or been produced by a rate of three-pence in the pound on the rateable value shall be calculated in like manner as if this Act had not passed.

8. *As to limit of rate or expenditure in case of any local authority.* A limit imposed by any enactment on a rate shall be construed as being only a limit on the amount to be raised by that rate, and where by that limit or otherwise the sum to be raised or expended by a local authority is limited by any enactment by reference to a rate, the limit shall be varied so as to enable the local authority to raise or expend the same sum as they might have done if this Act had not passed, and in the case of a spending authority receiving any sum paid under this Act out of the local taxation account in respect of such rate that sum shall be deemed to be part of the sum raised thereby.

9. *Definitions.* In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The expression "rate" means a rate made during the continuance of this Act, the proceeds of which are applicable to public local purposes, and which is leviable on the basis of an assessment in respect of the yearly value of property, and includes any sum which, though obtained in the first instance by a precept, certificate, or other instrument requiring payment from some authority or officer, is or can be ultimately raised out of a rate as before defined:

The expression "rateable value" in the case of the county rate, or any other rate, levied according to any annual value not being rateable value as stated in the valuation list, means that annual value:

The expression "valuation list" means a valuation list under the Union Assessment Committee Acts, 1862 [25 & 26 Vict. c. 103] and 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 39] or, in the metropolis, under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 67]:

The expression "spending authority" means any of the local authorities in England mentioned in the schedule to this Act:

The expression "occupier" includes owner where the owner is rated in place of the occupier: The expression "Local Taxation Account" has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41]:

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by order of the Local Government Board:

The expression "agricultural land" means any land used as arable, meadow, or pasture ground only, cottage gardens exceeding one quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house as a park, gardens, other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, or any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse:

The expression "cottage" means a house occupied as a dwelling by a person of the labouring classes:

The expression "year" means the local financial year, that is to say, the twelve months beginning on the first day of April, or where the spending authority do not make up their accounts to that day on the nearest day thereto to which they do make up their accounts, or on any other prescribed day.

10. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.

SCHEDULE.

SPENDING AUTHORITIES.

County councils, councils of county boroughs, councils of boroughs and other urban districts and of rural districts, boards of guardians, the receiver of the metropolitan police district, school boards, highway boards, surveyors of highways.

CHAPTER 17.

[*Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions Act, 1896.*]

An Act to redescribe the Parliamentary Divisions of the City of Glasgow.

[20th July 1896.]

CHAPTER 18.

[*Fisheries (Norfolk and Suffolk) Act, 1896.*]

An Act to amend the Fisheries Acts relating to Norfolk and Suffolk.

[20th July 1896.]

CHAPTER 19.

[*Public Health Act, 1896.*]

An Act to make further Provision with respect to Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases, and to repeal the Acts relating to Quarantine.

[7th August 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Amendment of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 130, 134, as to regulations with respect to disease.* (1.) Regulations of the Local Government Board made in pursuance of section one hundred and thirty or section one hundred and thirty-four of the Public Health Act, 1875, or in pursuance of either of those sections, as extended to London by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, may provide for such regulations being enforced and executed by the officers of Customs and the officers and men employed in the Coastguard as well as by other authorities and officers, and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by those sections may provide for—

(a) the signals to be hoisted by vessels having any case of epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease on board; and

(b) the questions to be answered by masters, pilots, and other persons on board any vessel as to cases of such disease on board during the voyage or on the arrival of the vessel; and

(c) the detention of vessels and of persons on board vessels; and

(d) the duties to be performed in cases of such disease by masters, pilots, and other persons on board vessels.

(2.) Provided that the regulations shall be subject to the consent—

(a) so far as they apply to the officers of Customs, of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs; and

(b) so far as they apply to officers or men employed in the Coastguard, of the Admiralty; and

(c) so far as they apply to signals, of the Board of Trade.

(3.) If any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of, any regulation made under section one hundred and thirty or section one hundred and thirty-four of the Public Health Act, 1875, or in pursuance of either of those sections as extended to London by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 76], and as amended by this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the offence continues; and any such penalty, if not recovered under the provisions of the Acts relating to public health, shall be recoverable by action on behalf of the Crown in the High Court.

2. *Transfer of powers under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36, s. 234.* The powers exercisable by Her Majesty in Council or any two of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council under section two hundred and thirty-four of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall be exercisable by the Local Government Board, and accordingly in that section the words "the Local Government Board" shall be substituted for the words "Her Majesty in Council or any two Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council."

3. *Application to Scotland.*—(1.) This Act shall apply to Scotland with the following modifications:—

(a) References to the Local Government Board shall be construed as references to the Local Government Board for Scotland, and references to the High Court as references to the Court of Session;

(b) References to sections one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-four of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be construed as references to this section.

(2.) Whenever any part of the United Kingdom appears to be threatened with or is affected by an epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease, the Local Government Board for Scotland shall, without the issue of an order by the Secretary for Scotland, have the powers set forth in section thirty-two of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 101], and power to issue regulations under section thirty-three of that Act; and any such regulations shall, for the purposes of sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight of that Act, have the same effect as the Orders of Council referred to in those sections.

4. *Application to Ireland.* In the application of this Act to Ireland:—

(a) References to the Local Government Board shall be construed as references to the Local Government Board for Ireland;

(b) References to sections one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-four of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be construed as references to sections one hundred and forty-eight and one hundred and forty-nine of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 52].

5. *Regulations to be uniform.* In the making of the regulations referred to in this Act regard shall be had to the expediency of uniform regulations throughout the whole of the United Kingdom.

6. *Repeal of enactments.* The enactments relating to quarantine mentioned in the schedule to this Act, and the other enactments therein mentioned, shall be repealed, as to the whole of the British Islands, to the extent appearing in the third column of that schedule.

7. *Commencement of Act.* This Act shall come into operation on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

8. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Public Health Act, 1896.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
6 Geo. 4, c. 78 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 36	The Quarantine Act, 1825. The Post Office (Offences) Act, 1837.	The whole Act. In section six the words "and every master of a vessel, or any other person on board any ship "liable to the performance of quarantine, who shall neglect or refuse to deliver to the person or "persons appointed to superintend the quarantine all letters in his possession, shall forfeit "twenty pounds." Section thirty-six from "and also except such letters" to "despatched in the usual manner by "the post." In Schedule B. the words "expenses of quarantine."
3 & 4 Vict. c. 96	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1840.	
17 & 18 Vict. c. 94	The Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Act, 1854.	
30 & 31 Vict. c. 101	The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.	Sections thirty-one, thirty-four, and fifty-six.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Section one hundred and thirty from "Any person wilfully" to the end of the section. In Part III. of Schedule V. the words re-enacting 29 & 30 Vict. c. 90, ss. 51 and 52. In section two hundred and thirty-four the words "whether or not it shall on or after such examination be found expedient to order such vessels under the restraint of quarantine," and the words "and any penalty incurred under the Act of the sixth year of the reign of King George "the Fourth chapter seventy-eight."
39 & 40 Vict. c. 36	The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.	
52 & 53 Vict. c. 64 54 & 55 Vict. c. 76	The Public Health Act, 1889. The Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	The whole Act. In section one hundred and forty-two the words "sections fifty-one and fifty-two of the Sanitary "Act, 1866, and" So much of the Act as extends or applies any provision of the Public Health Acts which is repealed by this Act, and in particular the second paragraph of section one hundred and thirty of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the whole of section two of the Public Health Act, 1889, as set out in the First Schedule to the Act.

CHAPTER 20.

[Public Health (Ports) Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Public Health Act with respect to the Powers of Port Sanitary Authorities. [7th August 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Powers of port sanitary authority.*] The Local Government Board may by order assign to any port sanitary authority any powers, rights, duties, capacities, and obligations under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 34], with the necessary modifications.

2. *Short title and construction.*] This Act may be cited as the Public Health (Ports) Act, 1896, and shall be construed as one with the Public Health Act, 1875.

CHAPTER 21.

[Liverpool Court of Passage Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Procedure of the Liverpool Court of Passage. [7th August 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Liverpool Court of Passage Act, 1896.

2. *Provisions as to appeals.*] If and whenever, at any time after the passing of this Act, the presiding judge of the Court of Passage shall, with the sanction of the authority for the time being empowered to make rules for the Supreme Court, adopt and apply to the Court of Passage any of the Rules of the Supreme Court, an appeal from any orders made and decisions and directions given by the registrar of the Court under such rules shall be to the presiding judge, and the said authority may by rule provide, in such cases as they may think fit, that, if the presiding judge at the time when such appeal is ready for hearing shall not then be holding a court in the city of Liverpool, the appeal shall be to a judge of the High Court at Chambers, sitting either in London or Liverpool, and such appeal shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, and provisions, as are applicable to an appeal from a district registrar of the Supreme Court.

3. *Limitation of costs.*] Where any action shall be brought in the Court of Passage which could have been brought in a county court, whereby a less sum than ten pounds is recovered, the plaintiff shall not recover from the defendant a greater amount of costs than he would have been allowed if the action had been brought in a county court.

4. *Transfer of trial to county court.*] Where in any action of contract brought in the Court of

Passage the claim endorsed on the writ is for a less sum than ten pounds, or where such claim, though it originally exceeded ten pounds, is reduced by payment, an admitted set-off, or otherwise, to a less sum than ten pounds, it shall be lawful for either party to the action, if the whole or part of the demand of the plaintiff be contested, to apply to the presiding judge or registrar of the Court at Chambers to order such action to be tried in any county court in which the action might have been tried, and on the hearing of the application the presiding judge or registrar shall order such action to be tried accordingly, and thereupon the plaintiff shall lodge the original writ and the order with the registrar of the county court mentioned in the order, who shall appoint a day for the trial of the action, notice whereof shall be sent by post or otherwise by the registrar of the county court to both parties or their solicitors, and the action and all proceedings therein shall be tried and taken in such county court as if the action had been originally commenced therein.

CHAPTER 22.

[Chairmen of District Councils Act, 1896.]

An Act to exempt certain Chairmen of District Councils who have already taken the Oath from again taking the Oath before acting as Justices of the Peace. [7th August 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Chairman on re-election need not again take oath as justice of peace.*] A chairman of a district council who has been re-elected to that office on the expiration or other determination of a previous term of office may continue to act as a justice of the peace without again taking the oaths mentioned in section twenty-two of the Local Government Act, 1894.

2. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Chairmen of District Councils Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 23.

[Public Offices (Westminster) Site Act, 1896.]

An Act for the acquisition of a Site for Public Offices in Westminster, and for purposes connected therewith. [7th August 1896.]

CHAPTER 24.

[Edinburgh General Register House Act, 1896.]

An Act for the Acquisition of Property for the Extension of the General Register House at Edinburgh. [7th August 1896.]

CHAPTER 25.

[Friendly Societies Act, 1896.]

An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Friendly and other Societies. [7th August 1896.]

CHAPTER 26.

[Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896.]

An Act to consolidate the Enactments relating to Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies which receive Contributions and Premiums by means of Collectors. [7th August 1896.]

CHAPTER 27.

[London Cab Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Cabs in London. [7th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Penalties for defrauding cabmen.* If any person commits any of the following offences with respect to a cab, namely:—

- hires a cab, knowing or having reason to believe that he cannot pay the lawful fare, or with intent to avoid payment of the lawful fare; or
- fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare lawfully due from him; or
- having failed or refused to pay a fare lawfully due from him, either refuses to give to the driver an address at which he can be found, or, with intent to deceive, gives a false address,

he shall be liable on summary conviction to pay, in addition to the lawful fare, a fine not exceeding forty shillings, or, in the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding fourteen days; and the whole or any part of any fine imposed may be applied in compensation to the driver.

2. *Repeal of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33.*] Section eighteen of the London Hackney Carriage Act, 1853, is hereby repealed from "and in case of any dispute" to the end of the section.

3. *Meaning of cab.*] In this Act the expression "cab" shall mean any hackney carriage within the meaning of the Metropolitan Public Carriage Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 115].

4. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the London Cab Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 28.

[Finance Act, 1896.]

An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, to amend the law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, and to make provision for the Financial Arrangements of the year.

[7th August 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

PART I.

CUSTOMS.

Tea.

1. *Duty on Tea.*] The duty of customs now payable on tea shall continue to be charged, levied, and paid, on and after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say):—

Tea, the pound . . . Fourpence.

Beer.

2. *Addition to customs duties on special kinds of beer.*] (1.) In addition to the duties of customs payable on and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, on beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged, levied, and paid, on and after that day, the duties following (that is to say):—

£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons of beer where the worts thereof are or were before fermentation of a specific gravity:—

Not exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees . . . 0 2 0

Exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees . . . 0 2 4

(2.) This section shall extend to Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer.

3. *Addition to customs duty on all other beer.*] In addition to the duties of customs payable on and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, on every description of beer (other than is specified in the last preceding section) imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged, levied, and paid on and after that day the duty following (that is to say):—

£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees . . . 0 0 6

and there shall be allowed and paid on and after the same day in respect of all such beer a similar addition to the drawback granted on exportation, shipment for use as stores or removal to the Isle of Man, by section four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 12];

And so, as to both duty and drawback, in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Spirits.

4. *Amendment of rules as to size of casks of spirits.*] The provisions of sections forty-two, one hundred and sixty-two, and two hundred of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36], which relate to the size of casks for spirits, shall be construed as if "nine gallons" were substituted for "twenty gallons."

Tobacco.

5. *Amendment of rules as to size of packages of tobacco.*] (1.) Sections forty-two and one hundred and sixty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36], with respect to tobacco, shall be construed as if the words "of the gross weight of not less than eighty pounds" were substituted for the words "containing not less than eighty pounds net weight of tobacco, cigars, or snuff," together with, in section forty-two, the words which follow to the end of the paragraph.

(2.) A package of tobacco shall contain tobacco only, and a package imported or carried contrary to this section shall be deemed to be prohibited goods within section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and to be goods imported or carried contrary to section one hundred and sixty-three of the same Act.

(3.) The expression "tobacco" in this section includes cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, and snuff.

6. *Amendment of 26 & 27 Vict. c. 7, as to tobacco manufactured in bond, and drawback on tobacco.*] (1.) Section one of the Manufactured Tobacco Act, 1863, shall be construed as if the word "cases" used therein included "packages," and the words "weighing not less than eighty pounds gross weight" were substituted for the words "containing not less than eighty pounds net weight of such tobacco," and the words "fourteen pounds" were substituted for "thirteen pounds" and "eighty-six pounds" were substituted for "eighty-seven pounds."

(2.) The limitations in respect of inorganic matter and governing the payment of drawback under the said section may be relaxed by the Commissioners of Customs where, in their opinion, having regard to the character of the tobacco tendered for drawback, there has been no artificial increase of inorganic matter or sand during the process of manufacture.

(3.) The drawback payable under section one of the same Act on the exportation or deposit of tobacco shall be also allowed in respect of snuff deposited by a licensed manufacturer in a bonded warehouse approved by the Commissioners of Customs for the purpose of being either converted into sheep-wash, hop-powder, or other similar compounds for exportation under bond, or of being mixed with such substance or combination of substances as the Commissioners of Customs may prescribe, so as to render the snuff no longer capable of being used as such, or as tobacco in any manner, and snuff so denatured shall be exempt from duty.

(4.) The prohibition contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, on the importation of snuff work, tobacco stalks, whether manufactured or not, and tobacco stalk flour, may be removed or modified by special permission of the Commissioners of Customs.

Cocoa.

7. *Duty on cocoa butter.*] A duty of customs of one penny per pound shall be charged on that product of the cocoa bean which is generally known as cocoa butter.

PART II.

EXCISE.

Beer.

8. *Addition to excise duty on beer.*] In addition to the duty excise payable on and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom, there shall be charged, levied, and paid on and after that day—

For every thirty-six gallons of worts of a specific gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees, the duty of sixpence, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

9. *Addition to excise drawback on beer.*] In addition to the drawback of excise otherwise payable in respect of beer exported from the United Kingdom as merchandise or shipped for use as ship's stores, there shall be allowed and paid in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six—

For every thirty-six gallons of beer of an original gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees, the drawback of sixpence, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

10. *Provision as to rice and prepared maize or corn used in brewing.*] For the purpose of the charge of duty upon beer brewed in the United Kingdom, rice and flaked maize and any other description of corn which, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, is prepared in a manner similar to flaked maize, shall not be deemed to be malt or corn, but shall be considered to be

material capable of being used in brewing within the meaning of the definition of "malt" in section two of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880 [43 & 44 Vict. c. 20].

11. *Prohibition against possession of sugar and other substances by dealers in and retailers of beer.*] (1.) A dealer in or retailer of beer shall not receive or have in his custody or possession any sugar, saccharine substance, extract, or syrup (except for domestic use, the proof whereof shall lie on him), or any preparation for increasing the gravity of beer.

(2.) If a dealer in or retailer of beer receives or has in his custody or possession any article in contravention of this section, the article shall be forfeited, and he shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.

(3.) This section shall not apply to sugar and other preparations deposited in conformity with section seven of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885 [48 & 49 Vict. c. 51], in the entered sugar store of a brewer of beer for sale, nor to sugar or syrup kept for sale in the ordinary course of trade of a grocer, where the brewer or grocer carries on upon the same premises the trade or business of a dealer in or retailer of beer.

PART III.

STAMPS.

12. *Extension of 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, s. 113, to certain other corporations and companies.*] Section one hundred and thirteen of the Stamp Act, 1891, which requires delivery of, and charges stamp duty on, a statement of the nominal capital of any corporation or company, where such company or corporation is constituted, or an increase of its capital is authorized, by letters patent or by any Act, shall extend so as to require delivery of, and charge the like stamp duty on, a statement of any nominal share capital of any corporation or company, or of any increase of such capital, where such capital or increase is authorized by an Order in Council, or a certificate of a Government Department, or in any other manner.

13. *Extension of 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, s. 116, as to composition on policies.*] The provisions of section one hundred and sixteen of the Stamp Act, 1891 (which relates to a composition for stamp duty on policies of insurance against accident), shall apply as if the expression "policy of insurance against accident" in that section included a policy of insurance for any payment agreed to be made during the sickness of any person, or during his incapacity from personal injury.

PART IV.

DEATH DUTIES.

Estate Duty.

14. *Exception to passing of property on enlargement of interest of settlor.*] Where property is settled by a person on himself for life, and after his death on any other persons with an ultimate reversion of an absolute interest or absolute power of disposition to the settlor, the property shall not be deemed for the purpose of the principal Act to pass to the settlor on the death of any such other person after the commencement of this Part of this Act, by reason only that the settlor, being then in possession of the property as tenant for life, becomes, in consequence of such death, entitled to the immediate reversion, or acquires an absolute power to dispose of the whole property.

15. *Reverter of property to disposer.*] (1.) Where by a disposition of any property an interest is conferred on any person other than the disposer for the life of such person or determinable on his death, and such person enters into possession of the interest and thenceforward retains possession thereof to the entire exclusion of the disposer or of any benefit to him by contract or otherwise, and the only benefit which the disposer retains in the said property is subject to such life or determinable interest, and no other interest is created by the said disposition, then, on the death of such person after the commencement of this Part of this Act, the property shall not be deemed for the purpose of the principal Act to pass by reason only of its reverter to the disposer in his lifetime.

(2.) Where by a disposition of any property any

such interest as above in this section mentioned is conferred on two or more persons, either severally or jointly, or in succession, this section shall apply in like manner as where the interest is conferred on one person.

(3.) Provided that the foregoing sub-sections shall not apply where such person or persons taking the said life or determinable interest had at any time prior to the disposition been himself or themselves competent to dispose of the said property.

(4.) Where the deceased person was entitled by law to the rents and profits of real property (as defined by section one of the Succession Duty Act, 1853 [16 & 17 Vict. c. 51]) of his wife, and has died in her lifetime, such property shall not be deemed for the purpose of the principal Act to pass on his death by reason of her then becoming entitled to the property in virtue of her former interest.

16. Estate duty on annuities.] The estate duty due in respect of any annuity or other definite annual sum, whether terminable or perpetual, referred to in section two (1) (d) of the principal Act, may, at the option of the person delivering the account, be paid by four equal yearly instalments, the first of which shall be due at the end of twelve months from the date of the death, and after the end of those twelve months interest on the unpaid portion of the duty shall be added to each instalment and paid accordingly, but the duty for the time being unpaid, with interest to the date of payment, may be paid at any time.

17. Estate duty on fractions of one hundred pounds.] Section seventeen of the principal Act shall have effect as if there were added at the end thereof the following proviso in substitution for the existing proviso as to fractional parts of ten pounds:—

Provided that where the principal value of an estate comprises a fraction of one hundred pounds in excess of one hundred pounds, or of any multiple of one hundred pounds, such fraction shall be excluded from the value of the estate for the purpose of determining both the rate and the amount of duty, except that where the principal value of the estate exceeds one hundred pounds and does not exceed two hundred pounds the duty shall be one pound.

18. Interest upon estate duty and other death duties.]

(1.) Simple interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum without deduction for income tax shall be payable upon all estate duty from the date of the death of the deceased, or, where the duty is payable by instalments, or becomes due at any date later than six months after the death, from the date at which the first instalment or the duty becomes due, and shall be recoverable in the same manner as if it were part of the duty.

(2.) The foregoing provision shall apply to the interest on all death duties as defined by section thirteen of the principal Act in like manner as if it were herein re-enacted and made applicable to those duties.

(3.) The Commissioners of Inland Revenue may remit the interest on any of such death duties where the amount appears to them to be so small as not to repay the expense and trouble of calculation and account.

19. Incidence of settlement estate duty.] (1.) The settlement estate duty leviable in respect of a legacy or other personal property settled by the will of the deceased shall (unless the will contains an express provision to the contrary) be payable out of the settled legacy or property in exoneration of the rest of the deceased's estate.

(2.) The settlement estate duty leviable in respect of any such legacy or property shall be collected upon an account setting forth the particulars of the legacy or property, and delivered to the Commissioners by the executor within six months after the death, or within such further time as the Commissioners may allow.

20. Objects of national, scientific, or historic interest.]

(1.) Where any property passing on the death of a deceased person consists of such pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art, scientific collections, or other things not yielding income as appear to the Treasury to be of national, scientific, or historic interest, and is settled so as to be enjoyed in kind in succession by different persons, such property shall not, on the death of such deceased person, be aggregated with other

property, but shall form an estate by itself, and, while enjoyed in kind by a person not competent to dispose of the same, be exempt from estate duty, but if it is sold or is in the possession of some person who is then competent to dispose of the same, shall become liable to estate duty.

(2.) The person selling the same, or for whose benefit the same is sold, and also the person being in possession and competent to dispose of the same, shall be accountable for the duty, and shall deliver an account, in accordance with section eight of the principal Act, in the case of a sale within one month after the sale, and in the case of a person coming into possession, or if in possession becoming competent to dispose, within six months after he so comes into possession, or becomes competent to dispose.

21. Allowance of succession duty, &c., paid out of capital before commencement of 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30.] Where on the death of a deceased person estate duty becomes payable by a person in respect of any property passing under a settlement made by a will or disposition which took effect before the commencement of the principal Act, and before that commencement any duty mentioned in paragraphs three to five of the First Schedule to the principal Act has been paid or is payable under the same will or disposition on the capital value of the property, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall allow the duty so paid or payable as a deduction from the estate duty to the extent to which it has been paid or is payable in respect of the property on which estate duty is payable.

22. Appeal from county court under 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30, s. 10.] There shall be added to sub-section five of section ten of the principal Act the following proviso: Provided that in every such case any party shall have a right of appeal to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

23. Amendment of 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30, as to certain heirs of entail in Scotland.] The Finance Act, 1894, shall be construed as if there were added in section twenty-three thereof, after sub-section fifteen, the following enactment:—

Provided that for the purposes of section eighteen of this Act such institute or heir of entail shall not be deemed to be a person competent to dispose of such estate, unless he is entitled to dis-entail it without obtaining the consent of any subsequent heir of entail, or having the consent of any subsequent heir valued and dispensed with.

24. Commencement and construction of Part of Act.]

(1.) Unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) this Part of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, which day is in this Part of this Act referred to as the commencement of this Part of this Act; and

(b) the expression "deceased person" means a person dying after the commencement of this Part of this Act;

(2.) Part I. of the Finance Act, 1894, is in this Act referred to as "the principal Act."

PART V.

INCOME TAX.

25. Rate of income tax for 1896-7.] Income tax for the year beginning on the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six shall be charged at the rate of eightpence.

26. Application of Income Tax Acts.] (1.) Where this or any other Act enacts that income tax shall be charged in any year at any rate, there shall be charged, levied, and paid during that year in respect of all property, profits, and gains respectively described or comprised in the several Schedules A., B., C., D., and E. in the Income Tax Act, 1853 [16 & 17 Vict. c. 34], the tax at that rate:

for every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under Schedules A., C., D., or E. in the said Act; and

for every twenty shillings of one-third of the annual value of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule B. in the said Act in respect of the occupation thereof.

(2.) The deduction of one-eighth out of the duties chargeable under Schedule B. shall cease.

(3.) All such enactments relating to income tax as were in force on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax hereby granted, so far as those enactments are consistent with this Act.

27. Annual value for the purpose of exemption or abatement from income tax under Schedule B.] For the purposes of any claim to exemption, relief, or abatement from income tax, the income arising from the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule B. in the Income Tax Act, 1853, shall be taken to be one-third of the annual value thereof under that schedule, except that if any person occupying either as owner or otherwise, any lands for the purpose of husbandry only shows at the end of any year, to the satisfaction of the General Commissioners of Income Tax, that his profits and gains arising from the occupation of such lands during the year fell short of one-third of the said annual value thereof, the income arising from the occupation shall be taken at the actual amount of such profits and gains, and if the whole of the income tax has been paid, the amount overpaid shall be certified and repaid in manner provided by section one hundred and thirty-three of the Income Tax Act, 1842 [5 & 6 Vict. c. 35].

28. Appeal by owner of land from assessment to income tax under Schedule A.] Any owner or other person in receipt of the rent of any lands, although not the occupier thereof, who is aggrieved by the amount of the annual value of the lands, as ascertained for the purpose of the assessment made thereon under Schedule A. in the Income Tax Act, 1853, shall have the same right of appeal to the General Commissioners of Income Tax as if the assessment were made upon him, and section fifty-seven of the Taxes Management Act, 1880 [43 & 44 Vict. c. 19], shall apply accordingly.

29. Assessment of income tax under Schedules A. and B., and of the inhabited house duty for the year 1896-7.] The annual value of any property which has been adopted for the purpose either of income tax under Schedules A. and B. in the Income Tax Act, 1853, or of inhabited house duty, during the year ending on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, shall be taken as the annual value of such property for the same purpose during the next subsequent year; provided that this section:—

(a) so far as respects the duty on inhabited houses in Scotland, shall be construed with the substitution of the twenty-fourth day of May for the fifth day of April; and

(b) shall not apply to the metropolis as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 67].

30. Inspectors or surveyors of taxes to be assessors for income tax under Schedules A. and B. and for inhabited house duty in certain cases.] Where this or any other Act enacts that the annual value of any property which has been adopted for the purpose of income tax under Schedules A. and B. in the Income Tax Act, 1853, or of inhabited house duty, during any year shall be taken as the annual value of such property for the same purpose during any subsequent year, the inspectors and surveyors of taxes shall be the assessors for such subsequent year of the income tax under the said Schedules A. and B., and of the inhabited house duty.

PART VI.

LAND TAX.

31. Remission of land tax in excess of one shilling in the pound.] (1.) The amount assessed in any year in any land tax parish on account of the unreddeemed quota of land tax charged against that parish shall not after the passing of this Act exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of one shilling in the pound on the annual value of the land in the parish subject to land tax, and any excess above the said amount shall be remitted for that year.

(2.) Sections one hundred and eighty and one hundred and eighty-one of the Land Tax Redemption Act, 1802 [42 Geo. 3, c. 116], shall be construed as if the rate of one shilling in the pound

on the annual value of the land were substituted for the rate of four shillings therein mentioned.

32. Redemption of land tax.] (1.) The owner of any land may in any year redeem the land tax charged on such land by payment to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of a capital sum, equal to thirty times the sum assessed on such land by the assessment last made and signed, after deducting any increase of the assessment made by virtue of this section, and such sum may be paid either in a single payment, or by such annual instalments as may be agreed upon with the Commissioners, and interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on so much of the capital sum as remains unpaid shall be payable with each instalment, and all the instalments remaining unpaid may be paid at any time.

(2.) If an assessment on account of the unredeemed quota of land tax charged against any land tax parish would but for this section be made at a rate not less than one penny in the pound on the annual value of the land in the parish subject to land tax such assessment shall be made at a rate of not less than one penny in the pound, except where such an assessment would produce a net sum exceeding the amount required for the redemption of the whole of the unredeemed quota, in which case the assessment shall be at such rate as will produce a net sum equal to that amount.

(3.) Any surplus land tax in any land tax parish received by reason of an increased assessment under the foregoing enactment, or otherwise received under the Land Tax Acts, shall be paid and applied in manner provided with respect to surplus land tax by section one hundred and fourteen of the Taxes Management Act, 1880 [43 & 44 Vict. c. 19], except that such surplus, so far as it is not applied in payment to the assessors, shall be deemed to have redeemed so much of the unredeemed quota of the land tax in the parish as is equal to one-thirtieth part of such surplus.

33. Amendment of Land Tax Acts as to facilities for raising redemption money.] Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Land Tax Acts shall apply to any redemption of land tax under this Part of this Act; provided as follows:—

(a) Where an owner redeems under this Act land tax upon any land by payment of a capital sum, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in accordance with the prescribed regulations, shall, on his application at the date of the redemption, grant to him a certificate charging the land with the amount of that sum, and with interest equal to the amount of the land tax redeemed, and he shall be entitled to the charge as if it were a mortgage secured to him by a mortgage deed; and such charge, when the certificate is registered in pursuance of the Land Charges Registration and Searches Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 51], shall have priority over all other charges and incumbrances; and any money authorised to be invested in real security may be invested on the security of any such charge.

(b) For the redemption under this Act by a capital sum of land tax charged upon land—
(i.) if the land is held upon any trust, or for any purpose, or for the benefit of any university or college, money may be applied which is held on the same trust, or for the same purpose, or for the benefit of the same university or college; and
(ii.) if the land is held for any purpose by a corporation or trustees, money may be applied which is applicable for that

purpose, and any of such land may be sold to raise money for the redemption.

34. Forms.] The Commissioners of Inland Revenue may prescribe regulations and forms for the purposes of this Part of this Act and may prescribe any forms required for the purpose of the Land Tax Acts, and any forms so prescribed, or forms to the like effect varied as circumstances require, shall when used be sufficient in law.

35. Definitions and construction.] In this Part of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
The expression "land subject to land tax" includes all the property specified in section four of the Land Tax Act, 1797 [38 Geo. 3, c. 5], which is not exonerated from land tax:

The expression "unredeemed quota of the land tax" means the part of the land tax charged against a land tax parish under the Land Tax Acts, which for the time being remains payable:

The expression "land tax parish" means any parish, township, tithing, precinct, or place, for which a separate assessment of land tax is for the time being made:

The expression "annual value" means annual value by determination of the General Commissioners of Income Tax for the purpose of Schedule A. in the Income Tax Act, 1842 [5 & 6 Vict. c. 35], or in the case of any land subject to land tax, the annual value of which is not so determined, means annual value as determined by those Commissioners for the purposes of this Part of this Act on the basis as if it were determined for the purpose of Schedule A.

The expression "owner" in relation to any land means any person entitled under the Land Tax Acts to redeem the land tax assessed on that land:

The expression "Land Tax Acts" means the Land Tax Act, 1797 [38 Geo. 3, c. 5], and the Land Tax Redemption Act, 1802 [42 Geo. 3, c. 116], and the enactments amending those Acts:

Other expressions have the same meaning as in the Land Tax Acts.

36. Application of part of Act to Scotland.] In the application of this part of this Act to Scotland, the following provisions shall have effect—

- (1.) The expression "county" shall be substituted for the expression "land tax parish";
- (2.) The expression "bond and disposition in security in his favour" shall be substituted for the expression "mortgage secured to him by mortgage deed";
- (3.) The expression "heritable security" shall be substituted for the expression "real security";
- (4.) The certificate of charge granted under this part of this Act by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may be recorded in the register of sasines, and when so recorded shall have priority over all other charges and incumbrances.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

37. Increase of annuity and reduction of rate of interest for the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund.] Whereas by the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885 [48 & 49 Vict. c. 67], the annual charge in respect of certain Indian army pensions therein mentioned was made payable out of a fund thereby placed in the hands of the National Debt Com-

missioners, and called the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund, and in order to make the fund solvent, an annuity of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, payable to the Commissioners, was by section four of the said Act charged on the Consolidated Fund, until all charges on the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund ceased;

And whereas by section five of the same Act the National Debt Commissioners were authorised to lend money, to be repaid out of the said Deficiency Fund by an annuity, with interest at three and a quarter per cent. per annum;

And whereas the charge on the said Deficiency Fund has proved to be larger than was originally estimated, and consequently the Fund is insufficient to meet those charges thereon, and it is therefore expedient to increase the amount of the annuity, and to authorise the reduction of the rate of interest on any money to be lent as above mentioned: Be it therefore enacted that—

(1.) The annuity charged on the Consolidated Fund by section four of the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885 [48 & 49 Vict. c. 67], shall, as from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, be two hundred and fifteen thousand pounds, and the said Act shall have effect as if "two hundred and fifteen thousand pounds, beginning on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six," were substituted in the said section for "one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, beginning on first day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five."

(2.) The rate of interest for any money lent after the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six under section five of the said Act shall be such as the National Debt Commissioners, with the approval of the Treasury, may determine.

38. As to authorized officer conducting legal proceedings in county court.] Section twenty-seven of the Inland Revenue Regulation Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 21], shall be amended by the addition thereto of the following enactment:—

Any person who has been admitted as a solicitor, and is employed or authorized by the Commissioners or the solicitor of Inland Revenue, may appear in, conduct, defend, and address the court in any legal proceeding in a county court in England or Ireland where the proceeding relates to inland revenue or to any matter under the care or management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

39. Construction of Act.] Part One of this Act, so far as it amends the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36], shall be construed together with that Act.

Part Two of this Act shall be construed together with the Acts relating to the duties on beer.

Part Three of this Act shall be construed together with the Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vict. c. 39].

Part Four of this Act shall be construed together with Part One of the Finance Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 30].

Part Five of this Act shall be construed together with the Income Tax Act, 1842 [5 & 6 Vict. c. 35], and the Income Tax Act, 1853 [16 & 17 Vict. c. 34].

Part Six of this Act shall be construed together with the Land Tax Acts as defined in that part.

40. Repeal of Acts.] The Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

41. Short title.] This Act may be cited as the Finance Act, 1896.

SCHEDULE.
ACTS REPEALED.
PART I.
LAND TAX.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
42 Geo. 3, c. 116	The Land Tax Redemption Act, 1802.	Sections twenty to twenty-five, twenty-seven to twenty-nine, thirty-eight to "marked E, and in cases," from "in the form" to "marked F," from "of the cashier" to "Bank of England or" and the words "transferring such stock or," "transferred or" and "transfer or" wherever they occur in that section; forty from "and in every such case" to "entitled unto the same," forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-five, forty-nine, fifty-one to sixty-six, sixty-nine, seventy, eighty-five to one hundred and twelve, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and nineteen to one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and forty, in one hundred and forty-one the words "by the transfer of stock in the manner hereinbefore mentioned," one hundred and forty-eight, in one hundred and forty-nine the words "by the transfer of stock in the manner hereinbefore mentioned," one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and sixty-six, from "and if such executor" to "been then living" and the words "the like;" one hundred and seventy-one from "have transferred" to "shall hereafter," the words "that such Bank Annuities ought not to have been so transferred or," "to re-transfer the said Bank Annuities or," and "transferred or;" one hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and seventy-six; Schedules E, F, K, and L.
43 Geo. 3, c. 51	The Land Tax Redemption Act, 1803.	The whole Act.
45 Geo. 3, c. 77	The Land Tax Redemption Act, 1805.	Section two.
53 Geo. 3, c. 123	The Land Tax Redemption Act, 1813.	Sections three, four, thirteen to "distinctly under such accounts," sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, forty, and in Schedule A. Form [A, No. 1].
54 Geo. 3, c. 173	The Land Tax Redemption Act, 1814.	Sections eight, nine, and fourteen to sixteen.
57 Geo. 3, c. 100	The Land Tax Redemption Act, 1817.	Sections twelve to nineteen; in section twenty-three the words "for the re-transfer of any stock or," and "transferred or," and from "and the Governor and Company" to the end of the section.
7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 17	An Act for carrying to the Consolidated Fund certain monies paid into the Exchequer, and usually applied as a part of the annual aids and supplies; and for cancelling stock transferred to the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt on account of the Redemption of Land Tax.	The whole Act so so far as unrepealed.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 74	An Act to reduce the terms on which the Land Tax in Great Britain may be redeemed or purchased.	The whole Act.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 42	The Revenue Act, 1889.	Section nine.

PART II.
INCOME TAX.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 35	The Income Tax Act, 1842.	Section sixty-three, in No. VII. from "in all cases where lands are subject to a rent-charge in lieu of tithes" down to "as aforesaid: provided also that;" section one hundred and sixty-seven from "and the income arising from the occupation" down to "directions and," and the words "by this Act as aforesaid;" and from "and the income arising from any lease" to the end of the section.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 12	An Act to continue the duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades and offices, and to amend the Act imposing the same.	Section three.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 34	The Income Tax Act, 1853.	Section twenty-eight, from "and in Ireland the income" down to "Schedule B. of this Act;" and section forty-six.
43 & 44 Vict. c. 20	The Inland Revenue Act, 1880.	Section fifty-two.

PART III.
DEATH DUTIES.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 124	An Act to amend the laws relating to Inland Revenue.	In section nine, from "at the rate of four pounds," to "as part thereof."
57 & 58 Vict. c. 30	The Finance Act, 1894.	Section six, in sub-section six, the words "at the rate of three per cent. per annum," and the words "and shall form part of the estate duty," and in sub-section eight, the words "less income tax." Section eight, sub-section ten. Section seventeen, from "provided that," to the end of the section.

CHAPTER 29.

[*Bishopric of Bristol Amendment Act, 1896.*]
An Act to amend the Bishopric of Bristol Act, 1884. [7th August 1896.]

CHAPTER 30.

[*Conciliation Act, 1896.*]
An Act to make better Provision for the Prevention and Settlement of Trade Disputes. [7th August 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.

1. *Registration and powers of conciliation boards.* (1.) Any board established either before or after the passing of this Act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorised by an agreement in writing made between employers and workmen to deal with such disputes (in this Act referred to as a conciliation board), may apply to the Board of Trade for registration under this Act.

(2.) The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, byelaws, and regulations of the conciliation board, with such other information as the Board of Trade may reasonably require.

(3.) The Board of Trade shall keep a register of conciliation boards, and enter therein with respect to each registered board its name and principal office, and such other particulars as the Board of Trade may think expedient, and any registered conciliation board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the Board of Trade a written application to that effect.

(4.) Every registered conciliation board shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Board of Trade may reasonably require.

(5.) The Board of Trade may, on being satisfied that a registered conciliation board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

(6.) Subject to any agreement to the contrary, proceedings for conciliation before a registered conciliation board shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board in that behalf.

2. *Powers of Board of Trade as to trade disputes.* (1.) Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely,—

(a) inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference;

(b) take such steps as to the Board may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the Board of Trade or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;

(c) on the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation;

(d) on the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an arbitrator.

(2.) If any person is so appointed to act as conciliator, he shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties, and otherwise shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference, and shall report his proceedings to the Board of Trade.

(3.) If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Board of Trade.

3. *Exclusion of 52 & 53 Vict. c. 49.* The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to the settlement by arbitration of any difference or dispute to which this Act applies, but any such

arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with such of the provisions of the said Act, or such of the regulations of any conciliation board, or under such other rules or regulations, as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties to the difference or dispute.

4. *Power of Board of Trade to aid in establishing conciliation boards.* If it appears to the Board of Trade that in any district or trade adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a conciliation board for the district or trade, they may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or of trade, and to confer with employers and employed, and, if the Board of Trade think fit, with any local authority or body, as to the expediency of establishing a conciliation board for the district or trade.

5. *Report to Parliament.* The Board of Trade shall from time to time present to Parliament a report of their proceedings under this Act.

6. *Expenses.* The expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

7. *Repeal.* The Masters and Workmen Arbitration Act, 1824 (5 Geo. 4. c. 96), and the Councils of Conciliation Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 105), and the Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 46), are hereby repealed.

8. *Short Title.* This Act may be cited as the Conciliation Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 31.

[*Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1896.*]

An Act to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. [7th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 32.

[*Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours Act, 1896.*]

An Act to facilitate the Construction of Small Piers and Harbours in the Counties of Orkney and Zetland. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 33.

[*Royal Naval Reserve Volunteer Act, 1896.*]

An Act to amend the Laws with respect to the Royal Naval Volunteers. [14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Amendment of law as to raising and payment of royal naval volunteers.* (1.) The power under the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteer Act, 1859 (22 & 23 Vict. c. 40), to raise and pay volunteers may, subject to regulations of the Admiralty, be exercised outside the British Islands: Provided that a volunteer shall not be raised or paid outside the British Islands, unless he is a British subject serving on a vessel registered in the British Islands.

(2.) In section one of the said Act the words "in the United Kingdom and the Islands of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of them," and in section nine of the same Act the words "in the United Kingdom or in the Islands of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, and nowhere else, and" are hereby repealed.

2. *Explanation of law as to service of pensioners.* A person holding a deferred pension certificate or ticket shall be deemed to be a person in receipt of a pension within the meaning of section eleven of the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteer Act, 1859.

3. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteer Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 34.

[*Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896.*]

An Act to facilitate the construction of Railways and the Establishment of other means of Communication in Ireland, and for other purposes incidental thereto. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 35.

[*Judicial Trustees Act, 1896.*]

An Act to provide for the Appointment of Judicial Trustees and otherwise to amend the Law respecting the Administration of Trusts and the Liability of Trustees. [14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Power of court on application to appoint judicial trustee.* (1.) Where application is made to the court by or on behalf of the person creating or intending to create a trust, or by or on behalf of a trustee or beneficiary, the court may, in its discretion, appoint a person (in this Act called a judicial trustee) to be a trustee of that trust, either jointly with any other person or as sole trustee, and, if sufficient cause is shown, in place of all or any existing trustees.

(2.) The administration of the property of a deceased person, whether a testator or intestate, shall be a trust, and the executor or administrator a trustee, within the meaning of this Act.

(3.) Any fit and proper person nominated for the purpose in the application may be appointed a judicial trustee, and, in the absence of such nomination, or if the court is not satisfied of the fitness of a person so nominated, an official of the court may be appointed, and in any case a judicial trustee shall be subject to the control and supervision of the court as an officer thereof.

(4.) The court may, either on request or without request, give to a judicial trustee any general or special directions in regard to the trust or the administration thereof.

(5.) There may be paid to a judicial trustee out of the trust property such remuneration not exceeding the prescribed limits, as the court may assign in each case, subject to any rules under this Act respecting the application of such remuneration where the judicial trustee is an official of the court, and the remuneration so assigned to any judicial trustee shall, save as the court may for special reasons otherwise order, cover all his work and personal outlay.

(6.) Once in every year the accounts of every trust of which a judicial trustee has been appointed shall be audited, and a report thereon made to the court by the prescribed persons, and, in any case where the court shall so direct, an inquiry into the administration by a judicial trustee of any trust, or into any dealing or transaction of a judicial trustee, shall be made in the prescribed manner.

2. *Court to exercise jurisdiction.* The jurisdiction of the court under this Act may be exercised by the High Court, and as respects trusts within its jurisdiction by a palatine court, and (subject to the prescribed definition of the jurisdiction) by any county court judge to whom such jurisdiction may be assigned under this Act.

3. *Jurisdiction of court in cases of breach of trust.* (1.) If it appears to the court that a trustee, whether appointed under this Act or not, is or may be personally liable for any breach of trust, whether the transaction alleged to be a breach of trust occurred before or after the passing of this Act, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the court in the matter in which he committed such breach, then the court may relieve the trustee either wholly or partly from personal liability for the same.

(2.) This section shall come into operation at the passing of this Act.

4. *Rules.* (1.) Rules may be made for carrying into effect this Act, and especially—

(1) for requiring judicial trustees, who are not officials of the court, to give security for the due application of any trust property under their control;

(2) respecting the safety of the trust property, and the custody thereof;

(3) respecting the remuneration of judicial trustees and for fixing and regulating the fees to be taken under this Act so as to cover the expenses of the administration of this Act, and respecting the payment of such remuneration and fees out of the trust property, and, where the judicial trustee is

- an official of the court, respecting the application of the remuneration and fees payable to him:
- (4) for dispensing with formal proof of facts in proper cases:
 - (5) for facilitating the discharge by the court of administrative duties under this Act without judicial proceedings, and otherwise regulating procedure under this Act and making it simple and inexpensive:
 - (6) for assigning jurisdiction under this Act to county court judges and defining such jurisdiction:
 - (7) respecting the suspension or removal of any judicial trustee, and the succession of another person to the office of any judicial trustee who may cease to hold office, and the vesting in such person of any trust property:
 - (8) respecting the classes of trusts in which officials of the court are not to be judicial trustees, or are to be so temporarily or conditionally:
 - (9) respecting the procedure to be followed where the judicial trustee is executor or administrator:
 - (10) for preventing the employment by judicial trustees of other persons at the expense of the trust, except in cases of strict necessity:
 - (11) for the filing and auditing of the accounts of any trust of which a judicial trustee has been appointed.

(2.) The rules under this Act may be made by the Lord Chancellor, subject to the consent of the Treasury in matters relating to fees and to salaries and numbers of officers, and to the consent of the authority for making orders under the Solicitors Remuneration Act, 1881 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 44], in matters relating to the remuneration of solicitors. The rules shall be laid before Parliament and have the same force as if enacted in this Act, provided that if, within thirty days after such rules have been laid before either House of Parliament during which that House has sat, the House presents to Her Majesty an address against such rules or any of them, such rules or the rule specified in the address shall thenceforward be of no effect.

5. Definitions.] In this Act—

The expression "official of the court" mean the holder of such paid office in or connected with the court as may be prescribed.

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

6. Short title, extent, and commencement of Act.]

- (1.) This Act may be cited as the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896.
- (2.) This Act shall not extend to any charity, whether subject to or exempted from the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894.
- (3.) This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

(4.) This Act, except as by this Act otherwise provided, shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CHAPTER 36.

[Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Use of Locomotives on Highways.

[14th August 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Exemption of light locomotives from certain statutory provisions.]* (1.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, and any other enactment restricting the use of locomotives on highways and contained in any public general or local and personal Act in force at the passing of this Act, shall not apply to any vehicle propelled by mechanical power if it is not under three tons in weight unladen, and is not used for the purpose of drawing more than one vehicle (such vehicle with its locomotive not to exceed in weight unladen four tons), and is so constructed that no smoke or visible vapour is emitted therefrom except from any temporary or accidental cause; and vehicles so exempted, whether locomotives or drawn by locomotives, are in this Act referred to as light locomotives.

Provided that—

- (a) the council of any county or county borough shall have power to make byelaws preventing or restricting the use of such locomotives upon any bridge within their area, where such council are satisfied that such use would be attended with damage to the bridge or danger to the public:
- (b) a light locomotive shall be deemed to be a carriage within the meaning of any Act of Parliament, whether public general or local, and of any rule, regulation, or byelaw, made under any Act of Parliament, and, if used as a carriage of any particular class, shall be deemed to be a carriage of that class, and the law relating to carriages of that class shall apply accordingly.

(2.) In calculating for the purposes of this Act the weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators, used for the purpose of propulsion, shall not be included.

2. *Regulations as to lights.]* During the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, the person in charge of a light locomotive shall carry attached thereto a lamp so constructed and placed as to exhibit a light in accordance with the regulations to be made by the Local Government Board.

3. *Locomotives to carry a bell.]* Every light locomotive shall carry a bell or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of the carriage.

4. *Rate of speed.]* No light locomotive shall travel along a public highway at a greater speed than fourteen miles an hour, or than any less speed that may be prescribed by regulations of the Local Government Board.

5. *Use of petroleum, &c.]* The keeping and use of petroleum or of any other inflammable liquid or fuel for the purpose of light locomotives shall be subject to regulations made by a Secretary of State, and regulations so made shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881 [34 & 35 Vict. c. 105; 42 & 43 Vict. c. 47; 44 & 45 Vict. c. 67].

6. *Local Government Board regulations.]* (1.) The Local Government Board may make regulations with respect to the use of light locomotives on highways, and their construction, and the conditions under which they may be used.

(2.) Regulations under this section may, if the Local Government Board deem it necessary, be of a local nature and limited in their application to a particular area, and may, on the application of any local authority, prohibit or restrict the use of locomotives for purposes of traction in crowded streets, or in other places where such use may be attended with danger to the public.

All regulations under this section shall have full effect notwithstanding anything in any other Act, whether general or local, or any byelaws or regulations made thereunder.

Every regulation purporting to be made in pursuance of this section shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament.

7. *Penalties.]* A breach of any byelaw or regulation made under this Act, or of any provision of this Act, may, on summary conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

8. *Excise duty on certain locomotives.]* (1.) On and after the first day of January next after the passing of this Act there shall be granted, charged, and paid in Great Britain for every light locomotive, which is liable to duty either as a carriage or as a hackney carriage under section four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, an additional duty of excise at the following rate, namely:—

	£	s.	d.
If the weight of the locomotive exceeds one ton unladen, but does not exceed two tons unladen	2	2	0
If the weight of the locomotive exceeds two tons unladen	3	3	0

(2.) Every such duty shall be paid together with the duty on the licence for the locomotive as a carriage or a hackney carriage, and shall in England be dealt with in a manner directed with respect to duties on local taxation licences within

the meaning of the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41]; and in Scotland be paid into the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account, and be dealt with as part of the residue within the meaning of section 2, sub-section (3), of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890 [53 & 54 Vict. c. 60].

9. *Construction of wheels of locomotives on roads.]* The requirements of sub-section (4) of section twenty-eight of the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878, may be from time to time varied by order of the Local Government Board.

10. *Application to Scotland.]* In the application of this Act to Scotland a reference to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for a reference to the Local Government Board, a reference to the road authority of any county or burgh for a reference to the council of a county or county borough, and a reference to sub-section (4) of section three of the Locomotives Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 58], for a reference to sub-section (4) of section twenty-eight of the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878.

11. *Application to Ireland.]* In the application of this Act to Ireland a reference to the Local Government Board for Ireland shall be substituted for a reference to the Local Government Board, and a reference to the council of a county shall be construed in an urban sanitary district under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 52], as a reference to the urban sanitary authority, and elsewhere as a reference to the grand jury.

12. *Short title and commencement.]* This Act may be cited as the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, and shall come into operation on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS WHICH ARE NOT TO APPLY TO LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES.

The Locomotives Act, 1861 [24 & 25 Vict. c. 70], except so much of section one as relates to tolls on locomotives, and sections seven and thirteen. Section forty-one of the Thames Embankment Act, 1862 [25 & 26 Vict. c. 93]. The Locomotives Act, 1865 [28 & 29 Vict. c. 83]. The Locomotives Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 58]. Part II. of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 77]. Section six of the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879 [42 & 43 Vict. c. 57].

CHAPTER 37.

[Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Classification of Lands and Heritages for purposes of Rating in Scotland, for the Relief of the Occupiers of Agricultural Lands and Heritages, for the creation of a fund for the Improvement of Congested Districts in the Highlands and Islands, and for Relief from the payment of the Land Tax in Burghs in Scotland. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 38.

[Uganda Railway Act, 1896.]

An Act to make provision for the Construction of a Railway in Africa, from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, through the Protectorates of Zanzibar, British East Africa, and Uganda. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 39.

[Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1896.]

An Act to continue various Expiring Laws. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 40.

[Telegraph (Money) Act, 1896.]

An Act to provide for raising further Money for the purpose of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1892. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 41.

[Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Act,
1896.]

An Act for paying to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account a Share of the Estate Duty.
[14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 42.

[Public Works Loans Act, 1896.]

An Act to grant moneys for the purpose of certain Local Loans, and for other purposes relating to Local Loans.

[14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 43.

[Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

[14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Special rules.* (1.) The power to propose, amend, and modify special rules for a mine under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 58] (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), shall include powers with respect to any of the following matters:—

- (a) the nature and description of the lights or lamps to be used in the mine, and their custody and the mode of using and trimming them; and
- (b) the description of explosives to be used in the mine, the mode of using and of storing such explosives, and of making and stemming holes, and the times at which and the manner in which shots are to be fired in the mine; and
- (c) the number or class of persons, if any, to be permitted to remain in the mine or any part thereof whilst shots are being fired; and
- (d) the watering or efficient damping of the mine or any ways or places therein; and
- (e) generally the precautions to be adopted for the prevention of accidents from inflammable gas and coal dust.

(2.) While any special rules made under this section are in force in any mine, any general rule contained in section forty-nine of the principal Act, and any special rule established under the principal Act, shall, if and so far as it is inconsistent with any special rules made under this section, be suspended in relation to that mine.

2. *Representation of workmen on arbitration.* Where any matter in difference is referred to arbitration under the principal Act, a majority of the workmen employed in the mine to which the arbitration relates may, on giving such security, if any, as may appear to the arbitrators or umpire sufficient to provide for the costs occasioned by such representation, appoint any person to represent the workmen, or any class of them, on the arbitration, and any person so appointed shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the arbitration to such extent and in such manner as the arbitrators or umpire may direct, and be subject to the same liability with respect to costs so occasioned as if he were a party to the arbitration.

3. *Plan of mine in working.* The plan required to be kept in pursuance of section thirty-four of the principal Act shall show the position of the workings therein mentioned with regard to the surface, and the position, extension, and direction of every known fault or dislocation of the seam with its vertical throw.

4. *Plan of abandoned mine.* (1.) For sub-sections (1) and (2) of section thirty-eight of the principal Act shall be substituted the following sub-sections:—

“(1.) Where any mine or seam is abandoned, the person who is owner of the mine or seam at the time of its abandonment shall, within three months after the abandonment, send to a Secretary of State:

(i.) An accurate plan of the mine or seam, being either the original working plan or an accurate copy thereof made by a competent draftsman, and showing—

- (a) the boundaries of the workings of the mine or seam, including not only the working faces but also all headings in advance thereof, up to the time of the abandonment;
- (b) the pillars of coal or other mineral remaining unworked;
- (c) the position, direction, and extent of every known fault or dislocation of the seam with its vertical throw;
- (d) the position of the workings with regard to the surface boundary;
- (e) the general direction and rate of dip of the strata; and
- (f) a statement of the depth of the shaft from the surface to the seam abandoned; and

(ii.) A section of the strata sunk through, or, if that is not reasonably practicable, a statement of the depth of the shaft with a section of the seam.

“Every such plan must be on a scale of not less than that of the ordnance survey of twenty-five inches to the mile, or on the same scale as the plan used at the mine at the time of its abandonment, and its accuracy must be certified, so far as is reasonably practicable, by a surveyor or other person approved in that behalf by an inspector of mines.

“(2.) The plan and section shall be preserved under the care of the Secretary of State; but no person, except an inspector under this Act, shall be entitled without the consent of the owner of the mine or seam, or the licence of a Secretary of State, to see the plan when so sent until after the expiration of ten years from the time of the abandonment. Provided that such licence shall not be granted unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that the inspection of such plan is necessary in the interests of safety.”

(2.) The High Court, or, in Scotland, the Court of Session, may, on application by or on behalf of the Secretary of State, make an order requiring any person who has, for the time being, the custody or possession of any plan or section of an abandoned mine or seam to produce it to the Secretary of State for the purpose of inspection or copying.

5. *Amendment of general rules as to lamps, inspection, and tamping.* (1.) The inspection before the commencement of work required by Rule 4 (i) contained in section forty-nine of the principal Act, shall extend to all working places in which work is temporarily stopped within any ventilating district in which the men have to work.

(2.) A safety lamp shall not be used in any mine or part of a mine by any person employed therein unless it is provided by the owner of the mine, and no portion of any safety lamp shall be removed by any person from the mine while the lamp is in ordinary use.

(3.) In Rule 12 of the general rules contained in section forty-nine of the principal Act, for the words “nor shall coal or coal dust be used for tamping” shall be substituted the words “and only clay or other non-inflammable substances shall be used for stemming, and shall be provided by the owner of the mine.”

6. *Provision as to explosives.* A Secretary of State on being satisfied that any explosive is or is likely to become dangerous, may, by order, of which notice shall be given in such manner as he may direct, prohibit the use thereof in any mine, or in any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions, and the provisions of the principal Act as to contraventions of general rules shall apply to contraventions of any such prohibitions.

7. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, and the principal Act and the Coal Mines (Check Weighers) Act, 1894, and this Act may be cited collectively as the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, 1887 to 1896.

CHAPTER 44.

[Truck Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Truck Acts.

[14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Deductions or payments in respect of fines.* (1.) An employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman, or for any payment to the employer by the workman, for or in respect of any fine, unless—

- (a) the terms of the contract are contained in a notice kept constantly affixed at such place or places open to the workmen and in such a position that it may be easily seen, read, and copied by any person whom it affects; or the contract is in writing, signed by the workman; and
- (b) the contract specifies the acts or omissions in respect of which the fine may be imposed, and the amount of the fine or the particulars from which that amount may be ascertained; and
- (c) the fine imposed under the contract is in respect of some act or omission which causes or is likely to cause damage or loss to the employer, or interruption or hindrance to his business; and
- (d) the amount of the fine is fair and reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(2.) An employer shall not make any such deduction or receive any such payment, unless—

- (a) the deduction or payment is made in pursuance of, or in accordance with, such a contract as aforesaid; and
- (b) particulars in writing showing the acts or omissions in respect of which the fine is imposed and the amount thereof are supplied to the workman on each occasion when a deduction or payment is made.

(3.) This section shall apply to the case of a shop assistant in like manner as it applies to the case of a workman.

2. *Deductions or payments in respect of damaged goods.* (1.) An employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman, or for any payment to the employer by the workman for or in respect of bad or negligent work or injury to the materials or other property of the employer, unless—

- (a) the terms of the contract are contained in a notice kept constantly affixed at such place or places open to the workmen and in such a position that it may be easily seen, read, and copied by any person whom it affects; or the contract is in writing, signed by the workman; and
- (b) the deduction or payment to be made under the contract does not exceed the actual or estimated damage or loss occasioned to the employer by the act or omission of the workman, or of some person over whom he has control, or for whom he has by the contract agreed to be responsible; and
- (c) the amount of the deduction or payment is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(2.) An employer shall not make any such deduction or receive any such payment unless—

- (a) the deduction or payment is made in pursuance of, or in accordance with, such a contract as aforesaid; and
- (b) particulars in writing showing the acts or omissions in respect of which the deduction or payment is made and the amount thereof are supplied to the workman on each occasion when a deduction or payment is made.

3. *Deductions or payments in respect of materials.* (1.) An employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman, or for any payment to the employer by the workman for, or in respect of, the use or supply of materials, tools or machines, standing room, light, heat, or for or in respect of any other thing to be done or provided by the employer in relation to the work or labour of the workman unless—

- (a) the terms of the contract are contained in a notice kept constantly affixed at such place or places open to workmen, and in such a position that it may be easily seen, read, and copied by any person whom it affects; or

the contract is in writing, signed by the workman; and

- (b) the sum to be paid or deducted under the contract in respect of materials, tools or machines, standing room, light, heat, or any other thing, does not exceed, in the case of materials or tools supplied to the workman, the actual or estimated cost thereof to the employer, or in the case of the use of machinery, light, heat, or any other thing in this section mentioned, a fair and reasonable rent or charge, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(2.) An employer shall not make any such deduction or receive any such payment unless—

- (a) the deduction or payment is made in pursuance of, and in accordance with, such a contract as aforesaid; and
(b) particulars in writing, showing the things in respect of which the deduction or payment is made and the amount thereof are supplied to the workman on each occasion when a deduction or payment is made.

4. *Penalty.*] If any employer enters into any contract contrary to this Act, or makes any deduction or receives any payment contrary to this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Truck Act, 1831 [1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 37], and shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section nine of that Act as if the offence were an offence in that section mentioned.

5. *Recovery of payments or deductions.*] Any workman or shop assistant may recover any sum deducted by or paid to his employer contrary to this Act, provided that proceedings for such recovery are commenced within six months from the date of the deduction or payment sought to be recovered, and that where he has consented to or acquiesced in any such deduction or payment, he shall only recover the excess which has been deducted or paid over the amount, if any, which the court may find to have been fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

6. *Production of contract.*] (1.) Every employer who has made any contract purporting or intending to operate as a contract under this Act, shall, on demand in writing by one of Her Majesty's inspectors of factories or of mines, produce the contract or a true copy thereof at any convenient time and place to be named by the inspector, and the inspector shall be at liberty to take a copy of the same or of any part thereof, and the employer of any workman or shop assistant who is party to any such contract shall at the time of making the contract give the workman or shop assistant a copy of the contract or of the notice containing its terms.

(2.) A workman or shop assistant who is party to any such contract shall be entitled, on request, to obtain from his employer free of charge a copy of the contract or of the notice containing its terms.

(3.) Every employer who has made any contract purporting or intending to operate as a contract under section one of this Act shall keep a register of deductions or payments, and shall enter therein every deduction or payment for or in respect of any fine purporting to be made under any such contract, specifying the amount and the nature of the act or omission in respect of which the fine was imposed, and this register shall be at all times open to inspection by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories or of Mines.

(4.) If any person fails to comply with this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

7. *Exemption of contract from stamp duty.*] A

contract entered into under the provisions of this Act shall not be liable to stamp duty.

8. *Saving as to contracts and payments illegal under existing Acts.*] Nothing in this Act shall make lawful any contract or payment which is illegal under the Truck Acts, 1831 [1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 37], and 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 46], or under the Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Act, 1874 [37 & 38 Vict. c. 48], or affect the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 58], or any amending Act, with respect to persons employed in mines and paid according to weight, or make lawful any deduction from payments made to those persons.

9. *Power to exempt from provisions of Act.*] (1.) The Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any trade or business, or in any branch or department of any trade or business, either generally or within any specified area, may by order under his hand grant an exemption from those provisions in respect of the persons engaged in that trade, business, branch or department, either generally or within that area.

(2.) The Secretary of State may at any time amend or revoke any such order.

(3.) Every order made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be before both Houses of Parliament, and if either House within the next forty days after the order has been so laid before that House resolves that the order ought to be annulled, the order shall, after the date of that resolution, be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime under the order or to the making of a new order.

10. *Duties of inspectors.*] Sub-section two of section thirteen of the Truck Amendment Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 46], (which relates to the duty of inspectors) shall apply in the case of a laundry, and in the case of any place where work is given out by the occupier of a factory or workshop, or by a contractor, or sub-contractor, in like manner as it applies in the case of a factory.

11. *Commencement.*] This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

12. *Short title and construction.*] This Act may be cited as the Truck Act, 1896; and the Truck Acts, 1831 and 1887, and this Act shall be cited collectively as the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1896.

CHAPTER 45.

[Stannaries Court (Abolition) Act, 1896.]

An Act for abolishing the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

[14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Abolition of Vice-Warden's Court.*] (1.) On the commencement of this Act the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries shall cease to exist, except for the purpose of continuing and concluding proceedings pending in that court at that date, and as from that date all jurisdiction and powers of the said court and its officers shall, except as aforesaid, be transferred to and vested in such of the county courts as the Lord Chancellor may by order direct, and be exercised subject to and in accordance with rules of court for regulating the procedure in county courts.

(2.) Provision may be made by order of the Lord Chancellor—

- (a) for determining by, to, or before what officer or in what office, may be done

anything required to be done by, to, or before any officer or in any office of the said court of Vice-Warden;

(b) for transferring to a county court any proceedings pending in the said court at the commencement of this Act;

(c) for determining the place of sitting for the exercise of any jurisdiction transferred by this Act;

(d) with respect to the use and disposal of any property which at the commencement of this Act is held for the use of the said court or of any officer of the said court, and of any room or building which at that date is appropriated for the use of the said court or of the Vice-Warden, officers, and suitors thereof; and

(e) with respect to the custody of any records which at that date are under the custody of the said court.

2. *Pensions and remuneration.*] There shall be paid to the persons who are at the commencement of this Act the Vice-Warden and officers of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries such pensions, and on such conditions, and out of such funds (including the funds mentioned in section twenty-nine of the Stannaries Act, 1887, and any other funds available for the purpose) as may be fixed by the Treasury with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, regard being had to the date and form of appointment, and salary attached thereto, and to the nature and length of the services of those persons and to the amount and nature of the funds available for their pensions.

3. *Explanation of references to Stannaries Court.*] References in any unrepealed enactment to mines subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, or within the cognizance of the said Vice-Warden, shall be construed as applying to mines which would have been subject to the jurisdiction of the said court if it had not been abolished.

4. *Reference of certain disputes to arbitration.*] (1.)

In the event of any dispute arising between—

- (a) any two or more mining companies; or
(b) any mining company and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, or any person having any estate or interest in the mine worked by or leased to that mining company;

a judge of a county court exercising the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court may, on the application of any party to the dispute, order that the matter in dispute be tried before himself or before an arbitrator agreed on by the parties or an officer of the court, and the Arbitration Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 49], shall apply to any such reference.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the expression "mining company" shall mean any person or body of persons engaged in or formed for working mines within the Stannaries.

5. *Repeal.*] The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

Provided that nothing in this repeal shall affect any proceedings pending in the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries at the commencement of this Act, or any appeal from the said court pending at that date.

6. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

7. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Stannaries Court (Abolition) Act, 1896.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
16 Chas. 1, c. 15.	An Act against diverse Inroachments and Oppressions in the Stannaries Courts.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 106.	The Stannaries Act, 1836.	The whole Act except sections four, six, and seven.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 58.	An Act to make further provision for the administration of justice and for improving the practice and proceedings in the Courts of the Stannaries of Cornwall, and for the prevention of frauds by workmen employed in mines within the county of Cornwall.	The whole Act.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 65.	An Act to enable the Council of his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, to sell and exchange lands and enfranchise copyholds, parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, to purchase other lands, and for other purposes.	Section forty.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 83.	An Act to confirm the Awards of Assessionable Manors Commissioners, and for other purposes relating to the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster.	Sections seven to eleven, and section thirteen.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 32.	An Act to amend and extend the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court.	The whole Act, except sections one and thirty-one.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 89.	The Companies Act, 1862.	Section eighty-three, from "and the vice-warden" to end of section, sections one hundred and eight and one hundred and sixteen, section one hundred and twenty-four from "Provided" to the end of the section, and section one hundred and seventy-two.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 19.	The Stannaries Act, 1869.	Sections twenty-seven to thirty-three, and thirty-eight to forty-four.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 43.	The Stannaries Act, 1887.	Sections eight, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, and thirty-three.

CHAPTER 46.

[Appropriation Act, 1896.]

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

[14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 47.

[Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896.]

An Act to further amend the Law relating to the Occupation and Ownership of Land in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto.

[15th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 48.

[Light Railways Act, 1896.]

An Act to facilitate the Construction of Light Railways in Great Britain.

[14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. Establishment of Light Railway Commission.]

(1.) For the purpose of facilitating the construction and working of light railways in Great Britain, there shall be established a commission, consisting of three commissioners, to be styled the Light Railway Commissioners, and to be appointed by the President of the Board of Trade.

(2.) It shall be the duty of the Light Railway Commissioners to carry this Act into effect, and to offer, so far as they are able, every facility for considering and maturing proposals to construct light railways.

(3.) If a vacancy occurs in the office of any of the Light Railway Commissioners by reason of death, resignation, incapacity, or otherwise, the President of the Board of Trade may appoint some other person to fill the vacancy, and so from time to time as occasion may require.

(4.) There shall be paid to one of the Commissioners such salary, not exceeding one thousand pounds a year, as the Treasury may direct.

(5.) The Board of Trade may, with the consent of the Treasury as to number and remuneration, appoint and employ such number of officers and persons as they think necessary for the purpose of the execution of the duties of the Light Railway Commissioners under this Act, and may remove any officer or person so appointed or employed.

(6.) The said salary and remuneration, and all expenses of the Light Railway Commissioners incurred with the sanction of the Treasury in the execution of this Act shall, except so far as provision is made for their payment by or under this Act, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(7.) The commissioners may act by any two of their number.

(8.) The powers of the Light Railway Commissioners shall, unless continued by Parliament, cease on the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and one.

2. Application for orders authorising light railways.] An application for an order authorising a light railway under this Act shall be made to the Light Railway Commissioners, and may be made—

- (a) by the council of any county, borough, or district, through any part of which the proposed railway is to pass; or
- (b) by any individual, corporation, or company; or
- (c) jointly by any such councils, individuals, corporations, or companies.

3. Powers of local authorities under order.] (1.) The council of any county, borough, or district, may, if authorised by an order under this Act—

- (a) undertake themselves to construct and work, or to contract for the construction or working of, the light railway authorized;
- (b) advance to a light railway company, either by way of loan or as part of the share capital of the company, or partly in one way and partly in the other, any amount authorized by the order;
- (c) join any other council or any person or body of persons in doing any of the things above mentioned; and
- (d) do any such other act incidental to any of the things above mentioned as may be authorized by the order.

(2.) Provided that—

- (a) an order authorizing a council to undertake to construct and work or to contract for the construction or working of a light railway, or to advance money to a light railway company, shall not be made except on an application by the council made in pursuance of a special resolution passed in manner directed by the First Schedule to this Act; and
- (b) a council shall not construct or work or contract for the construction or working of any light railway wholly or partly outside this area, or advance any money for the purpose of any such railway, except jointly with the council of the outside area, or on proof to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that such construction, working, or advance is expedient in the interests of the area of the first-mentioned council, and in the event of their being authorized so to do their expenditure shall be so limited by the order as not to exceed such amount as will, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, bear due proportion to the benefit which may be expected to accrue to their area from the construction or working of the railway.

4. Loans by Treasury.] (1.) Where the council of any county, borough, or district, have advanced or agreed to advance any sum to a light railway company, the Treasury may also agree to make an advance to the company by lending them any sum not exceeding one quarter of the total amount required for the purpose of the light railway and not exceeding the amount for the time being advanced by the council.

Provided that the Treasury shall not advance money to a light railway company under this section, unless at least one-half of the total amount required for the purpose of the light railway is provided by means of share capital, and at least

one-half of that share capital has been subscribed and paid up by persons other than local authorities.

(2.) Any loan under this section shall bear interest at such rate not less than three pounds two shillings and sixpence per centum per annum as the Treasury may from time to time authorize as being in their opinion sufficient to enable such loans to be made without loss to the Exchequer, and shall be advanced on such conditions as the Treasury determine.

(3.) Where the Treasury advance money to a light railway company under this section, and the advance by the council to the company is made in whole or part by means of a loan, the loan by the Treasury under this section shall rank *pari passu* with the loan by the council.

5. Special advances by Treasury.] (1.) Where it is certified to the Treasury by the Board of Agriculture that the making of any light railway under this Act would benefit agriculture in any district, or by the Board of Trade that by the making of any such railway a necessary means of communication would be established between a fishing harbour or fishing village and a market, or that such railway is necessary for the development of or maintenance of some definite industry, but that owing to the exceptional circumstances of the district the railway would not be constructed without special assistance from the State, and the Treasury are satisfied that a railway company existing at the time will construct and work the railway if an advance is made by the Treasury under this section, the Treasury may, subject to the limitation of this Act as to the amount to be expended for the purpose of special advances, agree that the railway be aided out of public money by a special advance under this section.

Provided that—

- (a) the Treasury shall not make any such special advance unless they are satisfied that landowners, local authorities, and other persons locally interested have by the free grant of land or otherwise given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power for the construction of the railway; and
- (b) a special advance shall not in any case exceed such portion not exceeding one half of the total amount required for the construction of the railway as may be prescribed by rules to be made by the Treasury under this Act; and
- (c) where the Treasury agree to make any such special advance as a free grant, the order authorizing the railway may make provision as regards any parish that, during a period not exceeding ten years to be fixed by the order, so much of the railway as is in that parish shall not be assessed to any local rate at a higher value than that at which the land occupied by the railway would have been assessed if it had remained in the condition in which it was immediately before it was acquired for the purpose of the railway, but before such provision is made in any order the local and rating authorities of every such parish shall be informed of the intention to insert such provision, and shall be entitled to be heard. The order may

authorize the Board of Trade to extend any such period.

(2.) A special advance under this section may be a free grant or a loan or partly a free grant and partly a loan.

(3.) Any free grant or loan for a special advance under this section shall be made on such conditions and at such rate of interest as the Treasury direct.

6. *Limitation on amount of advance and provision of money by National Debt Commissioners.*—(1.) The total amount advanced by the Treasury under this Act shall not at any time exceed one million pounds, of which a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand pounds may be expended for the purpose of special advances under this Act.

(2.) The National Debt Commissioners may lend to the Treasury, and the Treasury may borrow from the National Debt Commissioners, such money as may be required for the purpose of advances by the Treasury under this Act, on such terms as to interest, sinking fund, and period of repayment (not exceeding thirty years from the date of the loan) as may be agreed on between the National Debt Commissioners and the Treasury.

(3.) The sums so lent by the National Debt Commissioners shall be repaid out of money provided by Parliament for the purpose, and if and so far as that money is insufficient shall be charged on, and payable out of, the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof.

7. *Consideration of application by Light Railway Commissioners.*—(1.) Where an application for authorizing a light railway under this Act is made to the Light Railway Commissioners, those Commissioners shall, in the first instance, satisfy themselves that all reasonable steps have been taken for consulting the local authorities, including road authorities, through whose areas the railway is intended to pass, and the owners and occupiers of the land it is proposed to take, and for giving public notice of the application, and shall also themselves by local inquiry and such other means as they think necessary possess themselves of all such information as they may consider material or useful for determining the expediency of granting the application.

(2.) The applicants shall satisfy the commissioners that they have

(a) published once at least in each of two consecutive weeks, in some newspaper circulating in the area or some part of the area through which the light railway is to pass, an advertisement describing shortly the land proposed to be taken and the purpose for which it is proposed to be taken, naming a place where a plan of the proposed works and the lands to be taken, and a book of reference to the plan, may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the quantity of land required; and

(b) served notice in the prescribed manner on every reputed owner, lessee, and occupier of any land intended to be taken, describing in each case the land intended to be taken, and inquiring whether the person so served assents to or dissents from the taking of his land, and requesting him to state any objections he may have to his land being taken.

The plan and book of reference shall be in the prescribed form, and for the purposes of this section the expression "prescribed" shall mean prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(3.) The Commissioners shall before deciding on an application give full opportunity for any objections to the application to be laid before them, and shall consider all such objections, whether made formally or informally.

(4.) If after consideration the Commissioners think that the application should be granted, they shall settle any draft order submitted to them by the applicants for authorizing the railway, and see that all such matters (including provisions for the safety of the public and particulars of the land proposed to be taken) are inserted therein, as they think necessary for the proper construction and working of the railway.

(5.) The order of the Light Railway Commissioners shall be provisional only, and shall have no effect until confirmed by the Board of Trade in manner provided by this Act.

(6.) Where an application for a light railway has been refused by the Light Railway Commissioners, the applicants, if the council of any county, borough, or district, may appeal against such refusal to the Board of Trade, who may, at any time if they think fit, remit the application or any portion thereof to the said Commissioners for further consideration, with or without special instructions.

8. *Submission of order to Board of Trade for confirmation.* [1.] The Commissioners shall submit any order made by them under this Act to the Board of Trade for confirmation, accompanied by such particulars and plans as may be required by the Board, and shall also make and lay before the Board with the order a report stating the objections which have been made to the application, and the manner in which they have been dealt with, and any other matters in reference to the order which the Commissioners may think fit to insert in the report.

(2.) The Board of Trade shall give public notice of any order so submitted to them in such manner as they think best for giving information thereof to persons interested, and shall also state in the notice that any objections to the confirmation of the order must be lodged with the Board and the date by which those objections must be lodged.

9. *Consideration of order by Board of Trade.* [1.] The Board of Trade shall consider any order submitted to them under this Act for confirmation with special reference to—

- (a) the expediency of requiring the proposals to be submitted to Parliament; and
- (b) the safety of the public; and
- (c) any objection lodged with them in accordance with this Act.

(2.) The Light Railway Commissioners shall, so far as they are able, give to the Board of Trade any information or assistance which may be required by the Board for the purpose of considering any order submitted to them or any objection thereto.

(3.) If the Board of Trade on such consideration are of opinion that by reason of the magnitude of the proposed undertaking, or of the effect thereof on the undertaking of any railway company existing at the time, or for any other special reason relating to the undertaking, the proposals of the promoters ought to be submitted to Parliament, they shall not confirm the order.

(4.) The Board of Trade shall modify the provisions of the order for ensuring the safety of the public in such manner as they consider requisite or expedient.

(5.) If any objection to the order is lodged with the Board of Trade and not withdrawn, the Board of Trade shall consider the objection and give to those by whom it is made an opportunity of being heard, and if after consideration they decide that the objection should be upheld, the Board shall not confirm the order, or shall modify the order so as to remove the objection.

(6.) The Board of Trade may at any time, if they think fit, remit the order to the Light Railway Commissioners for further consideration, or may themselves hold or institute a local inquiry, and hear all parties interested.

10. *Confirmation of order by Board of Trade.* [1.] The Board of Trade may confirm the order with or without modifications as the case may require, and an order so confirmed shall have effect as if enacted by Parliament, and shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Act in respect of proceedings required to be taken before the making of the order have been complied with.

11. *Provisions which may be made by the order.* [1.] An order under this Act may contain provisions consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes—

(a) the incorporation, subject to such exceptions and variations as may be mentioned in the order, of all or any of the provisions of the Clauses Acts as defined by this Act. Provided that where it appears to the Board of Trade that variations of the Lands Clauses Acts are required by the special circumstances of the case, the Board of Trade shall make a special report to Parliament on the subject, and that nothing in this section shall authorize any variation of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with

respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement; and

- (b) the application, if and so far as may be considered necessary, of any of the enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act (being enactments imposing obligations on railway companies with respect to the safety of the public and other matters); and
- (c) giving the necessary powers for constructing and working the railway, including power to make agreements with railway and other companies for the purpose; and
- (d) giving any railway company any power required for carrying the order into effect; and
- (e) the constitution as a body corporate of a company for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the order; and
- (f) the representation on the managing body of the railway of any council who advance, or agree to advance, any money for the purpose of the railway; and
- (g) authorizing a council to advance or borrow money for the purposes of the railway and limiting the amount to be so advanced or borrowed, and regulating the terms on which any money is to be so advanced or borrowed; and
- (h) the manner in which the profits are to be divided, where an advance is made by a council to a light railway company as part of the share capital of the company; and
- (i) the proper audit of the accounts of the managing body of the railway where the managing body is not a local authority and the time within which the railway must be constructed; and
- (j) fixing the maximum rates and charges for traffic; and
- (k) in the case of a new company, requiring the company to make a deposit, and providing for the time of making and the application of the deposit; and
- (l) empowering any local authority to acquire the railway; and
- (m) any other matters, whether similar to the above or not, which may be considered ancillary to the objects of the order or expedient for carrying those objects into effect.

12. *Application of general Railway Acts.* [1.] The Clauses Acts, as defined by this Act, and the enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, shall not apply to a light railway authorized under this Act except so far as they are incorporated or applied by the order authorizing the railway.

(2.) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act and to any special provisions contained in the order authorizing the railway, the general enactments relating to railways shall apply to a light railway under this Act in like manner as they apply to any other railway; and for the purposes of those enactments, and of the Clauses Acts so far as they are incorporated or applied by the order authorizing the railway, the light railway company shall be deemed a railway company, and the order under this Act a special Act, and any provision thereof a special enactment. Provided that a light railway shall not be deemed to be a railway within the meaning of the Railway Passenger Duty Act, 1842 [5 & 6 Vict. c. 79], and that no duties shall hereafter be levied in respect of passengers conveyed on a light railway constructed under this Act in respect of the conveyance of such passengers upon such railway.

13. *Mode of settling purchase money and compensation for taking of land.* [1.] Where any order under this Act incorporates the Lands Clauses Acts, any matter which under those Acts may be determined by the verdict of a jury, by arbitration, or by two justices, shall for the purposes of the order be referred to and determined by a single arbitrator appointed by the parties, or if the parties do not concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator then by the Board of Trade, and the provisions of this Act shall apply with respect to the determination of any such matter in lieu of those of the Lands Clauses Acts relating thereto. Provided that in determining the amount of compensation, the arbitrator shall have regard to the

extent to which the remaining and contiguous lands and hereditaments belonging to the same proprietor may be benefited by the proposed light railway.

(2) The Board of Trade may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, make rules fixing a scale of costs to be applicable on any such arbitration, and may, by such rules, limit the cases in which the costs of counsel are to be allowed.

(3) The Arbitration Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 49], shall apply to any arbitration under this section.

14. *Payment of purchase money or compensation.* Any order under this Act may, notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, authorize the payment to trustees of any purchase money or compensation not exceeding five hundred pounds.

15. *Provisions as to Board of Trade.* (1.) If the Board of Trade hold a local inquiry for the purposes of this Act, Part I. of the Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874 [37 & 38 Vict. c. 40], shall apply to any inquiry so held as if—

(a) the inquiry was held on an application made in pursuance of a special Act; and

(b) the parties making the application for the order authorizing the light railway, and in the case of an inquiry held with reference to an objection made to any such application the persons making the objection in addition, were parties to the application within the meaning of section three of the Act.

(2) The Board of Trade may make such rules as they think necessary for regulating the procedure under this Act, whether before the Board of Trade or before the Light Railway Commissioners, and any other matters which they may think expedient to regulate by rule for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

(3) There shall be charged in respect of proceedings under this Act before the Board of Trade or the Light Railway Commissioners such fees as may be fixed by the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

(4) Any expenses of the Board of Trade under this Act shall, except so far as provision is made for their payment by or under this Act, be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(5) The Board of Trade shall present to Parliament annually a report of their proceedings and of the proceedings of the Light Railway Commissioners under this Act.

16. *Expenses of local authorities.* (1.) The council of any county, borough, or district may pay any expenses incurred by them and allowed by the Light Railway Commissioners with reference to any application for an order authorizing a light railway under this Act, in the case of a county council as general expenses, in the case of a borough council out of the borough fund or rate, and in the case of a district council other than a borough council as general expenses under the Public Health Acts.

Provided that any expenses incurred by a county council under this Act may be declared by the order authorizing the railway or, in the event of an unsuccessful application for such an order, by the Light Railway Commissioners, to be exclusively chargeable on certain parishes only in the county, and those expenses shall be levied accordingly as expenses for a special county purpose under the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41].

(2) Where the council of any county, borough, or district are authorized to expend any money by an order authorizing a light railway under this Act, they may raise the money required:—

(a) if the expenditure is capital expenditure, by borrowing in manner authorized by the order; and

(b) if the expenditure is not capital expenditure, as if it was on account of the expenses of an application under this Act.

(3) The Board of Trade may from time to time on the application of any council extend, subject to the limitations of this Act, the limit of the amount which the council are authorized by an order under this Act to borrow, or to advance to a light railway company, and the limit so extended shall be substituted for the limit fixed by the order.

(4) Where an order under this Act authorizes any council to borrow for the purposes of a light railway, suitable provision shall be made in the

order for requiring the replacement of the money borrowed within a fixed period not exceeding sixty years, either by means of a sinking fund or otherwise.

(5) Any profits made by a council in respect of a light railway shall be applied in aid of the rate out of which the expenses of the council in respect of the light railway are payable.

(6) Where a rate is levied for meeting any expenditure under this Act, the demand note for the rate shall state, in a form prescribed by the Local Government Board, the proportion of the rate levied for that expenditure.

17. *Joint committees.* (1.) The councils of any county, borough, or district, may appoint a joint committee for the purpose of any application for an order authorizing a light railway under this Act, or for the joint construction or working of a light railway, or for any other purpose in connection with such a railway for which it is convenient that those councils should combine.

(2) The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41], or of the Local Government Act, 1894 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 73], as the case may be, with respect to joint committees, shall apply to any joint committee appointed for the purpose of this Act by any councils who could appoint a joint committee under those Acts, but where the councils have no power under those Acts to appoint a joint committee the provisions in the Third Schedule to this Act shall apply.

18. *Working of ordinary railways as light railways.* Where a company have power to construct or work a railway, they may be authorised by an order under this Act to construct and work or to work the railway or any part of it as a light railway under this Act.

19. *Power of owners to grant land or advance money for a light railway.* (1.) Where any person has power, either by statute or otherwise, to sell and convey any land for the purpose of any works of a light railway, he may, with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture given under this section, convey the land for that purpose either without payment of any purchase money or compensation or at a price less than the real value, and may so convey it free from all incumbrances thereon.

(2) Whenever any person who is a landowner within the meaning of the Improvement of Land Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 114], contributes any money for the purpose of any works of a light railway, the amount so contributed may, with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture given under this section, be charged on the land of the landowner improved by the works in the same manner and with the like effect as in the case of a charge under that Act.

(3) The Board of Agriculture shall not give their sanction under this section unless they are satisfied that the works for which the land is conveyed or the money is contributed will effect a permanent increase in the value of the land held by the same title or of other land of the same landowner exceeding, in the case of a conveyance of land, that which is, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, the real value of the land conveyed or the difference between that value and the price, as the case may be, and in the case of a contribution of money the amount contributed: Provided also, that if the land proposed to be conveyed is subject to incumbrances, the Board of Agriculture, before giving their sanction under this section, shall cause notice to be given to the incumbrancers, and shall consider the objections, if any, raised by them.

20. *Power to grant Crown lands.* The Commissioners of Woods shall, on behalf of Her Majesty, have the like powers to convey Crown lands as are by this Act conferred upon persons having power, either by statute or otherwise, to sell and convey lands, except that in the case of Crown lands the sanction of the Treasury shall be substituted for the sanction of the Board of Agriculture.

21. *Provision as to common.* (1.) No land being part of any common, and no easement over or affecting any common, shall be purchased, taken, or acquired under this Act without the consent of the Board of Agriculture, and the Board shall not give their consent unless they are satisfied that, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case, such purchase, taking, or acquisition

is necessary, that the exercise of the powers conferred by the order authorizing the railway will not cause any greater injury to the common than is necessary, and that all proper steps have been taken in the interest of the commoners and of the public to add other land to the common (where this can be done) in lieu of the land taken, and where a common is divided to secure convenient access from one part of the common to the other.

(2) The expression "common" in this section shall include any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, any metropolitan common within the meaning of the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 to 1878, and any town or village green.

22. *Preservation of scenery and objects of historical interest.* If any objection to any application for authorizing a light railway is made to the Light Railway Commissioners, or if any objection to any draft order is made to the Board of Trade on the ground that the proposed undertaking will destroy or injure any building or other object of historical interest, or will injuriously affect any natural scenery, the Commissioners and the Board of Trade respectively shall consider any such objection, and give to those by whom it is made a proper opportunity of being heard in support of it.

23. *Junctions with existing railways.* Any junction of a light railway authorized under this Act with any existing railway shall so far as is in the opinion of the Board of Trade reasonably practicable avoid interference with lines of rails used for passenger traffic.

24. *Amendment of order.* An order authorizing a light railway under this Act may be altered or added to by an amending order made in like manner and subject to the like provisions as the original order.

Provided that—

(a) the amending order may be made on the application of any authority or person; and

(b) the Board of Trade, in considering the expediency of requiring the proposals for amending the order to be submitted to Parliament, shall have regard to the scope and provisions of the original order; and

(c) the amending order shall not confer any power to acquire the railway except with the consent of the owners of the railway.

25. *Provision as to telegraphs.* The definition of "Act of Parliament" in the Telegraph Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 76], shall include an order authorizing a light railway under this Act.

26. *Application to Scotland.* This Act shall apply to Scotland with the following modifications:—

(1) In section five of this Act the expression "Secretary for Scotland" shall be substituted for the expressions "Board of Agriculture" and "Board of Trade" respectively, occurring in that section;

(2) References to the council of any county, borough, or district, shall be construed as references to the county council of any county, or the town council, or where there is no town council the police commissioners, of any burgh, or the commissioners of any police burgh, or the district committee of any district under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 50], or in any county where there is no district committee any two or more parish councils may combine;

(3) "Arbiter" shall be substituted for "arbitrator," and that arbitrator shall be deemed to be a single arbitrator within the meaning of the Lands Clauses Acts, and in lieu of the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to an arbitrator shall apply, except the provisions of the said Acts as to the expenses of the arbitration, in lieu of which the following provision shall have effect, namely, the expenses of the arbitration and incident thereto shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator, who may direct to and by whom and in what manner those expenses, or any part thereof, shall be paid, and may tax or settle the amount of expenses to be so paid, or any part thereof, and may award expenses to be paid as between agent and client;

- (4.) The Lord President of the Court of Session shall be substituted for the Lord Chancellor;
- (5.) The money necessary to defray expenditure, not being capital expenditure incurred by a county council in pursuance of this Act, shall be raised by a rate imposed along with but as a separate rate from the rate for maintenance of roads (hereinafter referred to as "the road rate") leviable under the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 51], upon lands and heritages within the county, or the district, or the parish, as the case may be. The money necessary to defray expenditure similarly incurred by a town council, or police commissioners, or burgh commissioners shall be raised by a rate imposed along with but as a separate rate from the police assessment or burgh general assessment, as the case may be. If the expenditure incurred is capital expenditure it shall be raised by borrowing in the manner authorized by the order, the rate chargeable for repayment of capital, including interest and expenses, being the same rate as is liable for maintenance as aforesaid;
- (6.) The provisions relating to district councils shall apply to district committees or combinations of parish councils, subject to the following modifications—
- (a) A district committee shall not be entitled to make an application under section two hereof except with the consent of the county council given at a special or statutory meeting of the council, of which one month's special notice, setting forth the purpose of the meeting, shall have been sent to each councillor,
- (b) A resolution to give such consent shall not be passed by the council unless two-thirds of the councillors present and voting at the special or statutory meeting concur in the resolution,

- (c) Nothing in this Act shall authorize a district committee to raise money by rate or loan, but any money necessary to defray expenditure, not being capital expenditure incurred by it in pursuance of this Act, shall be raised by the county council by a rate imposed along with but as a separate rate from the road rate; and any money necessary to defray capital expenditure shall be raised by the county council by borrowing in the manner authorized by the order, as in section sixteen hereof mentioned;
- (7.) The expression "Clauses Acts" shall mean the Lands Clauses Acts, the Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, the Companies Clauses Act, 1863, the Railways Clauses Act, 1863, and the Companies Clauses Act, 1869;
- (8.) References to the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Local Government Act, 1894, shall be construed as references to the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. c. 50], and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 58].
- (9.) In order to carry out in Scotland the provisions contained in sub-section (1) (c) of section five of this Act, it shall be the duty of the assessor of railways and canals, as regards any parish to which the said sub-section (1) (c) applies, to enter on his valuation roll either the annual value of the light railway within such parish ascertained in terms of the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Acts, or the annual value at which the land occupied by or for the purposes of the light railway would have been assessed if it had remained in the condition in which it was immediately before it was acquired for the purposes of the railway, whichever is less;
- (10.) Where a light railway constructed under the powers of this Act is owned or leased by

an existing railway company, such light railway shall not be valued by the said assessor as part of the general undertaking of the railway company, but shall be valued as a separate undertaking.

27. *Extent of Act.*] This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

28. *Definitions.*] In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "light railway company" includes any person or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, who are authorized to construct, or are owners or lessees of, any light railway authorized by this Act, or who are working the same under any working agreement;

The expression "Clauses Acts" means the Lands Clauses Acts, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Railways Clauses Act, 1863, and the Companies Clauses Act, 1845 to 1889;

The expression "share capital" includes any capital, whether consisting of shares or of stock, which is not raised by means of borrowing.

29. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Light Railways Act, 1896.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

MODE OF PASSING SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. The resolution approving of the intention to make the application must be passed at a meeting of the council.
2. The resolution shall not be passed unless a month's previous notice of the resolution has been given in manner in which notices of meetings of the council are usually given.
3. The resolution shall not be passed unless two-thirds of the members of the council present and voting concur in the resolution.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS RELATING TO SAFETY, &c.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Enactment referred to.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 45.	An Act to amend an Act of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth relating to high-ways.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 55.	The Railway Regulation Act, 1842.	Sections four, five, six, nine, ten.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 57.	An Act for regulating the gauge of railways.	The whole Act.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 119.	The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868.	Sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 78.	The Regulation of Railways Act, 1871.	Section five.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 76.	The Railway Regulation Act (Returns of signal arrangements, working, &c.), 1873.	Sections four and six.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 20.	The Railway Returns (Continuous Brakes) Act, 1878.	The whole Act.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 34.	The Cheap Trains Act, 1883.	Section three.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 57.	The Regulation of Railways Act, 1889.	The whole Act.

CHAPTER 49.

[Law Agents (Scotland) Act Amendment Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Law Agents and Notaries Public practising in Scotland.
[14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 50.

[Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896.]

An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances to Poor Law Officers and Servants, and for Contributions towards such Allowances by such Officers and Servants; and to make other relative provisions.

Be it enacted, &c.:

[14th August, 1896.]

1. *Short title and commencement of Act.*] This Act may be cited as the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, and shall come into operation from and immediately after the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Superannuation.

2. *Title of officers and servants to superannuation allowances.*] Subject to the provisions of this Act, every officer and servant in the service or employment of the guardians of a union or parish who shall become incapable of discharging the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body, or of old age, or who shall have attained the age of sixty years and have completed an aggregate service of forty years, or who shall have attained the full age of sixty-five years, shall be entitled on resigning or otherwise ceasing to hold his office or employment, to receive during life out of the common fund of the union, a superannuation allowance according to the scale laid down in this Act.

An officer or servant shall not be entitled to an allowance on the ground of old age unless he has completed the full age of sixty years.

Where an officer or servant has attained the age of sixty-five years and the guardians are of opinion that it would be expedient in the interests of the public service that he should cease to hold his office or employment, it shall be competent for them to require him to retire upon payment to him of the superannuation allowance to which he may be entitled under this Act.

3. *Scale of superannuation allowances.*] The scale for superannuation allowances under this Act shall be as follows, that is to say:—

An officer or servant who has served for ten years but less than eleven years shall be entitled to an annual allowance equal to ten-sixtieths of the average amount of his salary or wages and emoluments during the five years ending on the quarter day which immediately precedes the day on which he ceases to hold his office or employment.

With an addition of one-sixtieth of such average amount for every additional completed year of service until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when a maximum allowance of forty-sixtieths shall be granted.

4. *Reckoning service.*] All service by an officer or servant under any authority or authorities to whom this Act applies shall be aggregated and reckoned for the purposes of this Act, whether the service has been continuous or not, and whether his whole time has been devoted to the service or not.

5. *Power to add a number of years in certain cases.*] The guardians in computing the amount of superannuation allowances to any officer or servant may,

in consideration of peculiar professional qualifications, or of special circumstances, and with the consent of the Local Government Board, add a number of years not exceeding ten to the number of years which the officer or servant has actually served in the aggregate.

6. *Case of subsequent appointment.*] Where a person in receipt of a superannuation allowance under this Act is appointed to any office or employment by any authority to whom this Act applies, such allowance shall cease to be paid so long as he continues to hold such office or employment, if the salary or wages and emoluments thereof are equal to, or in excess of the amount of such allowance; if they are not, then only so much of such allowance shall be paid so long as he holds such office or employment as will make up the deficiency.

Any such person on ceasing to hold such office or employment shall be entitled to revert to and to receive the full amount of his original superannuation allowance from the authority which granted it.

7. *Forfeiture for fraud, &c.*] An officer or servant who is dismissed or resigns or otherwise ceases to hold office in consequence of any offence of a fraudulent character, or of grave misconduct, shall forfeit all claim to any superannuation allowance under this Act in respect of his previous service, provided that in the case of any such officer or servant the guardians may, if they see fit, return to him out of the common fund of the union a sum equal to the amount of all or part of his contributions under this Act.

8. *Return of contributions and power to grant gratuities and superannuation allowances in certain cases.*] An officer or servant who has not become entitled to a superannuation allowance, and who loses his office or employment by reason of a reduction of staff, or of any alteration of areas or boundaries, or otherwise ceases to hold his office or employment by reason of bodily injury not occasioned by his own default, or of any other cause whatever other than his own misconduct or voluntary resignation, shall be entitled to receive, out of the common fund of the union, a sum equal to the amount of all his contributions to any such fund under this Act; but if he claims under this section and subsequently obtains a fresh office or employment, he shall not be entitled to reckon his service before obtaining such fresh office or employment towards a superannuation allowance under this Act, unless upon obtaining such fresh office or employment he pays the amount so received to the common fund of the authority under whom he obtains such fresh office or employment.

In any such case of loss of office or employment as aforesaid, the guardians may also, if they see fit, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, grant to the officer or servant a gratuity, payable out of the common fund of the union, not exceeding twice the amount of his salary or wages and emoluments during the year ending on the quarter day which immediately precedes the day on which he ceases to hold his office or employment.

Provided that when such loss of office or employment occurs in a case in which the death, resignation, or insanity of one of the holders of a joint appointment vacates the office of the other, the officer or servant whose office or employment is so vacated shall, unless he is reappointed by the guardians, and except where in the case of husband and wife the joint appointment is terminated owing to the misconduct of one of them, be entitled to receive during life, out of the common fund of the union, a superannuation allowance, according to the scale laid down in this Act, if such officer or servant has attained the age of fifty years, or has served for not less than twenty years.

9. *Notice of proposed grant of allowances.*] At least one month's notice in writing shall be given to every guardian of the time at which any proposal to add a number of years to the number of years which an officer or servant has actually served, or of any proposal to return contributions to an officer or servant who has been dismissed or required to resign, or of any proposal to grant a gratuity under this Act, will be considered.

10. *Allowances not assignable.*] Every superannuation allowance granted under this Act shall be payable to or in trust for the officer or servant, and shall not be assignable or chargeable with his debts or other liabilities.

11. *Annual returns to Local Government Board.*] Every board of guardians shall make annually to the Local Government Board, in the form and at the time prescribed by the Board, a return of all superannuation allowances and gratuities paid by them under this Act during the preceding year, with such particulars as to the names and ages of the recipients and otherwise as the Board shall require.

Contribution.

12. *Obligation of officers and servants to contribute.*] Subject to the provisions of this Act, every officer and servant in the service or employment of the guardians of a union shall contribute annually for the purposes of this Act a percentage amount of his salary or wages and emoluments according to the scale laid down by this Act, such amount to be from time to time deducted from the salary or wages payable to him and to be carried to and form part of the common fund of the union.

13. *Scale of contributions.*] The percentage amounts to be deducted annually for the purposes of this Act shall be as follows, that is to say—

In the case of officers and servants with less than five years' service at the passing of this Act, or appointed after the passing of this Act, two per cent. of the salary or wages and emoluments for each year:

In the case of officers and servants with more than five and less than fifteen years' service at the passing of this Act, two and a half per cent. of the salary or wages and emoluments for each year:

In the case of officers and servants with more than fifteen years' service at the passing of this Act, three per cent. of the salary or wages and emoluments for each year.

Application of Act to other Authorities.

14. *Application of Act to district schools and asylums.*] The provisions of this Act shall apply to the managers of district schools and sick asylums, and to the managers of the metropolitan asylums district, and to their officers and servants, in like manner as nearly as may be as they apply to guardians and to their officers and servants; and the contributions of the officers and servants of such managers shall be carried to and form part of the fund applicable to the general expenses of such managers, and the superannuation allowances and gratuities under this Act shall be paid out of the said fund.

Existing Officers and Servants.

15. *Saving for existing officers and servants.*] Any officer or servant in the service or employment of guardians or any other authority to whom this Act applies may at any time within three months after the commencement of this Act signify in writing to such authority his intention not to avail himself of the provisions of this Act, and in that event it shall not be obligatory on him, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, to make any contributions or submit to any deduction from his salary or wages under this Act, nor shall he be entitled to receive any superannuation allowance, gratuity, or other benefit, under this Act.

Any such officer or servant who has given such notice as aforesaid shall remain subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 42], and the Acts amending the same as if this Act had not been passed, and those provisions shall for the purposes of this enactment continue in force notwithstanding their repeal by this Act.

Miscellaneous.

16. *Provision in case of paid collectors.*] In the case of a paid collector of rates or assistant overseer appointed by the guardians of a union for any parish or parishes forming part of the union, the contributions of such collector or assistant overseer shall be carried by the guardians to the credit of the parish or parishes out of which his salary or emoluments is or are paid, in proportion to his respective salaries or emoluments, and any allowance or gratuity to him under this Act shall be charged to the same parish or parishes in the like proportions.

17. *Provision in case of superintendent registrars.*] Superintendent registrars, who are remunerated wholly or partly by fees, shall pay annually the due percentage amount of their fees to the guardians of

their respective unions at the time or times prescribed by such guardians respectively, and such amounts shall be carried to and form part of the common fund of the union.

Every such superintendent registrar shall make annually in the month of October to the guardians of his union a return of the amount of the fees received by him as such superintendent registrar during the year ending on the preceding twenty-ninth day of September, and the amount so returned shall be taken as the basis upon which the percentage deduction shall be made and the superannuation allowance shall be calculated: Provided that such annual return shall be verified by a statutory declaration that the amount so returned does not exceed the total amount received by him as such superintendent registrar during the period in question.

Where the district of a superintendent registrar is situate in more than one union, the percentage amount of his fees to be carried to the common fund of each union and the amount of any superannuation allowance or gratuity to be paid to him by the guardians of each union shall be in proportion to the rateable value of the portions of the district in each union, to be ascertained by the valuation list in force, or, if there is no valuation list, by the last poor rate.

18. *Power of Local Government Board to decide questions.*] The Local Government Board, may, if they think fit, determine any question which may arise between guardians or any other authority to whom this Act applies and any officer or servant, and which may be referred to them by either party, as to the right to or the amount of superannuation allowance of such officer or servant, and the decision of the Local Government Board shall be binding and conclusive.

19. *Definitions.*] In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Guardians" includes the trustees or overseers of any parish appointed or incorporated under a local Act, and any vestry or other authority charged with the administration of the relief of the poor for any union, parish, or other area.

"Union" includes any parish or other area for which the relief of the poor is administered by guardians as above defined.

"Common fund of the union" means the fund out of which the salaries of the officers of the union, parish, or other area are paid.

"Officer" includes every officer in the service of an authority to whom this Act applies whether his whole time is devoted to the duties of his office or not; and for the purposes of this Act superintendent registrars and registrars of births and deaths and school attendance officers are deemed to be in the service of the guardians of the union in which their districts are situated.

"Servant" includes every servant regularly employed at wages by any such authority as aforesaid.

"Emoluments" includes all fees, poundage, and other payments made to any officer or servant as such for his own use; also the money value of any apartments, rations, or other allowances in kind appertaining to his office or employment.

"Joint appointment" includes any office the tenure whereof is determined by the death, removal, resignation, or incapacity of the holder of another office under the same authority.

20. *Repeal of enactments.*] The enactments specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, subject to the qualification that this repeal shall not affect the payment of any superannuation allowance granted before the commencement of this Act, nor any other right or liability acquired or accrued, nor anything duly done or suffered before the commencement of this Act; and the guardians of any union may if they see fit grant and pay a superannuation allowance under the said enactments to any officer who has retired before the commencement of this Act in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, as if this Act had not been passed.

21. Extent of Act.] This Act does not extend to Scotland and Ireland.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 42 (1864)	An Act to provide for superannuation allowances to officers of unions and parishes.	The whole Act.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 113 (1866)	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866	Sections one to three.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 106 (1867)	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867	Sections eighteen and nineteen, and section twenty from "or when any parish" down to "allowance and."
33 Vict. c. 2 (1870)	The Dissolved Boards of Management and Guardians Act, 1870	Section ten.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 94 (1870)	The Medical Officers' Superannuation Act, 1870	The whole Act.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 61 (1876)	The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876	Section seven.

CHAPTER 51.

[Vexatious Actions Act, 1896.]

An Act to prevent Abuse of the Process of the High Court or other Courts by the Institution of Vexatious Legal Proceedings.

[14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Power of court to prohibit institution of action without leave.* It shall be lawful for the Attorney-General to apply to the High Court for an order under this Act, and if he satisfies the High Court that any person has habitually and persistently instituted vexatious legal proceedings without any reasonable ground for instituting such proceedings, whether in the High Court or in any inferior court, and whether against the same person or against different persons, the court may, after hearing such person or giving him an opportunity of being heard, after assigning counsel in case such person is unable on account of poverty to retain counsel, order that no legal proceedings shall be instituted by that person in the High Court or any other court, unless he obtains the leave of the High Court or some judge thereof, and satisfies the Court or judge that such legal proceeding is not an abuse of the process of the court, and that there is *prima facie* ground for such proceeding. A copy of such order shall be published in the London Gazette.

2. *Extent and short title.* (1) This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Vexatious Actions Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 52.

[Larceny Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Jurisdiction exercisable in Cases relating to the Receipt or Possession of Stolen Property.

[14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Punishment for receipt or possession of property stolen abroad.* (1) If any person without lawful excuse receives, or has in his possession, any property stolen outside the United Kingdom, knowing such property to have been stolen, he shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not less than three years and not more than seven years, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and may be indicted in any county or place in which he has, or has had, the property.

(2.) For the purposes of this section property shall be deemed to have been stolen where it has been taken, extorted, obtained, embezzled, converted, or disposed of, under such circumstances that, if the act had been committed in the United Kingdom, the person committing it would have been guilty of an indictable offence according to the law for the time being of the United Kingdom.

(3) An offence under this section shall be a felony or misdemeanour according as the act committed outside the United Kingdom would have been a felony or misdemeanour if committed in England or Ireland.

(4.) This section shall be construed and have effect as part of the Larceny Act, 1861 [24 & 25 Vict. c. 96].

2. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Larceny Act, 1896; and the Larceny Act, 1861, and this Act may be cited together as the Larceny Acts, 1861 and 1896.

CHAPTER 53.

[Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1892. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 54.

[Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland. [14th August, 1896.]

CHAPTER 55.

[Quarter Sessions (London) Act, 1896.]

An Act to make provisions relating to the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of London. [14th August, 1896.]

Whereas it is expedient to authorize and provide for the grant of pensions to the chairman and deputy chairman of the court of quarter sessions for the county of London and to provide for the appointment of deputies and clerks as in this Act set forth:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Providing for a pension for the chairman and deputy chairman.* It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to assign a pension to the chairman or to any deputy chairman of the court of quarter sessions for the county of London—

(a) after such chairman or deputy chairman shall have attained the age of seventy years, if he shall then have completed fifteen years' service; or

(b) after such chairman or deputy chairman shall have completed fifteen years' service, if he shall attain the age of seventy years before having completed fifteen years' service; or

(c) in the event of such chairman or deputy chairman being disabled by permanent infirmity from the performance of the duties of his office.

Provided that no such pension shall exceed in amount two-thirds of the salary of the chairman or deputy chairman as the case may be.

2. *Providing for the appointment of deputies.* It shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, in case such chairman or deputy chairman shall be absent by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, or shall be absent on such other occasions as may be allowed by such Secretary of State, to appoint a barrister of not less than ten years' standing to act as chairman or deputy chairman in the absence of such chairman or deputy chairman, as the case may be, and in case the chairman and deputy chairman shall both be absent as aforesaid, to appoint two barristers of not less than ten years' standing to act as chairman and deputy chairman during the absence of such chairman and deputy chairman. There shall be paid to every barrister so appointed the sum of five pounds five shillings for every day on which he shall sit and act as chairman or deputy chairman.

3. *Appointment of clerk to chairman.* It shall be lawful for the chairman of the court of quarter sessions for the county of London for the time being to appoint any person he may think fit and proper to be his clerk, and to remove such clerk at his

pleasure. There shall be paid to such clerk a salary at a rate not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds a year.

4. *Appointment of clerk to deputy chairman.* It shall be lawful for the deputy chairman of the court of quarter sessions for the county of London for the time being to appoint any person he may think fit and proper to be his clerk, and to remove such clerk at his pleasure. There shall be paid to such clerk a salary at a rate not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds a year.

5. *Payments by London County Council.* Every pension, fee, and salary paid under this Act shall be paid by the London County Council out of the county fund as a general county purpose.

6. *Section 43 of Act of 1895 not to apply to future chairmen.* Section forty-three of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1895 (pension to chairman of court of quarter sessions), shall not apply to any chairman appointed after the passing of that Act.

7. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Quarter Sessions (London) Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 56.

[Wild Birds Protection Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Wild Birds Protection Acts. [14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Extension of powers under 43 & 44 Vict. c. 35.* From and after the passing of this Act the powers exercisable by the Secretary of State on application under section eight of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, shall extend to the making of an order prohibiting, for special reasons mentioned in the application, the taking or killing of particular kinds of wild birds during the whole or any part of that period of the year to which the protection of wild birds under that Act does not extend, or the taking or killing of all wild birds in particular places during the whole or any part of that period.

2. *Publication of orders.* Public notice of any order made under this Act shall be given in the manner required by the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, with respect to orders made under that Act.

3. *Explanation of 57 & 58 Vict. c. 24.* The powers exercisable under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, by the county council of an administrative county are hereby declared to be exercisable by the council of a county borough, and any expenses incurred by the council of a county borough under that Act or this Act may be defrayed out of the borough fund or borough rate.

4. *Power to forfeit traps, nets, snares, &c.* Where any person is convicted of an offence against this Act or the principal Act, the court may, in addition to any penalty that may be imposed, order any trap, net, snare, or decoy bird used by such person for taking any wild bird to be forfeited.

5. *Application to Scotland.* This Act shall apply to Scotland with the substitution of the Secretary for Scotland for a Secretary of State.

6. *Extent of Act.* This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

7. *Short title and collective title.* This Act may be cited as the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1896, and shall be construed with the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1881, and the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, and those Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1896.

CHAPTER 57.

[Burglary Act, 1896.]

An Act to provide for the Trial of Burglaries by Courts of Quarter Sessions.

[14th August, 1896.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Trial of burglaries at quarter sessions.* (1) A court of quarter sessions shall, notwithstanding anything in the Quarter Sessions Act, 1843, have jurisdiction to try a person charged with burglary.

(2) A justice of the peace when committing for

CHAPTER 59.

[Baths and Washhouses Act, 1896.]

An Act to amend the Baths and Washhouses Acts. [14th August, 1896.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the provisions of the Baths and Washhouses Act, 1878, with respect to the use which may be made of baths provided under the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1882:

Be it therefore enacted, &c:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Baths and Washhouses Act, 1896, and this Act and the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1882, may be cited together for all purposes as the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1896.

2. *Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 14, s. 5.* From and after the passing of this Act the following proviso to section five of the Baths and Washhouses Act, 1878, viz.: "Provided always that no covered or open swimming bath when closed may be used for music or dancing," shall be repealed, so far as the administrative county of London is concerned.

Provided always—

(a) That the Commissioners appointed under the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1896 [56 & 57 Vict. c. 73. ss. 7 and 33 (1) (6)] or any sanitary authority or other representative

body to whom the powers of the said Commissioners shall have been transferred by any order of the Local Government Board made under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, which Commissioners, sanitary authority, or representative body, are hereinafter referred to as "such Commissioners," shall before any such bath is used for music or dancing obtain a licence from the London County Council in the manner hereinafter prescribed:

(b) That no portion of the premises in respect of which the licence is granted be let otherwise than occasionally to any person or persons, corporate or otherwise, and that no money for admission be taken at the doors;

(c) That such Commissioners be responsible for any breach of the conditions on which the licence is granted which may occur during any entertainment given on such premises by their permission.

3. *Licence by London County Council.* At any annual licensing meeting, or at any other meeting duly convened with fourteen days' previous notice, the London County Council may grant a licence for music or dancing, or for both purposes, to such Commissioners, subject to the provisions of the Disorderly Houses Act, 1751 [25 Geo. 2, c. 36], as amended by the Local Government Act, 1888 [51 & 52 Vict. c. 41].

CHAPTER 58.

[West Highland Railway Guarantee Act, 1896.]

An Act for authorizing the Treasury to guarantee the Interest on certain Capital of the West Highland Railway Company, and pay a Sum of Money to that Company.

[14th August, 1896.]

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59 & 60 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1896.

NOTE.—The capital letters placed after the chapter have the following signification:—E., that the Act relates to England (and Wales, if it so extend); S., to Scotland exclusively; I., to Ireland exclusively; E. & I., to England and Ireland; E. & S., to England and Scotland; U.K., to Great Britain and Ireland (and Colonies, if it so extend); Ind., to India specially; C., to the Colonies specially, or any of them.

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